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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: October 10, 1944

RHE

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

October 1, 1944

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

C R O P	YIELD AVERAGE 1933-42	PER ACRE 1943	IND. OCT. 1, 1944	TOTAL PRODUCTION		(IN THOUSANDS)	
				AVERAGE 1933-42	1943	INDICATED	
				1/	1/	1/	1/
Corn, all.....bu.	25.8	32.5	32.8	2,369,384	3,076,159	3,101,319	3,196,977
Wheat, all.....bu.	14.1	16.5	18.2	760,199	836,298	1,115,402	1,108,881
Winter.....bu.	15.0	15.6	18.8	570,675	529,606	786,124	786,124
All spring.....bu.	12.2	18.5	17.0	189,524	306,692	329,278	322,757
Durum.....bu.	11.2	17.0	15.0	27,413	36,204	35,503	33,287
Other spring..bu.	12.4	18.7	17.2	162,112	270,488	293,775	289,470
Oats.....bu.	28.6	29.8	30.1	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,190,540	1,192,254
Barley.....bu.	21.7	21.9	22.7	256,350	322,187	290,036	287,091
Rye.....bu.	11.7	11.1	11.9	40,446	30,781	27,565	27,565
Buckwheat.....bu.	16.9	17.5	17.0	7,020	8,830	8,662	9,101
Flaxseed.....bu.	7.7	8.9	8.2	17,180	52,008	25,878	25,213
Rice.....bu.	48.1	46.7	47.4	49,626	70,025	67,950	70,010
Sorghums for grain bu.	13.4	15.5	18.0	65,362	103,168	149,962	151,551
Hay, all tame....ton	1.32	1.43	1.39	75,320	87,264	83,833	84,142
Hay, wild.....ton	.81	.92	1.00	9,788	12,279	13,876	13,876
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.....ton	1.20	1.42	1.32	23,759	29,258	28,146	28,146
Hay, alfalfa.....ton	2.02	2.17	2.20	27,765	32,465	31,775	31,561
Beans, dry edible							
100 lb. bag	3/859	3/880	3/792	15,133	21,123	17,686	17,114
Peas, dry field...bag	3/1,153	3/1,367	3/1,245	3,148	10,870	8,915	8,915
Soybeans for beans.bu.	17.1	18.1	17.4	68,771	195,762	179,024	185,970
Cowpeas for peas..bu.	5.3	5.1	5.2	---	---	---	---
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	734	610	683	1,541,811	2,199,960	2,565,630	2,345,730
Potatoes.....bu.	120.1	139.9	126.3	562,912	464,656	377,589	380,626
Sweetpotatoes.....bu.	84.3	81.7	89.1	67,132	72,572	68,754	73,465
Tobacco.....lb.	908	966	1,071	1,388,967	1,399,935	1,750,680	1,804,879
Sugarcane for sugar & seed....ton	18.8	20.6	20.7	5,329	6,510	6,166	6,303
Sugar beets.....ton	11.8	11.9	12.1	10,094	6,522	7,204	7,239
Broomcorn.....ton	3/ 273	3/ 278	3/ 361	40	32	63	63
Hops.....lb.	1,153	1,297	1,291	5/ 39,024	42,297	46,765	47,250
Apples, commercial	Condition Oct. 1	(Pct.)					
crop 6/.....bu.	7/ 62	50	67	5/ 122,378	89,050	122,633	121,687
Peaches.....bu.	---	---	---	5/ 57,618	5/ 42,180	72,272	71,924
Pears.....bu.	67	57	71	5/ 28,559	5/ 24,585	29,225	29,536
Grapes 8/.....ton	74	88	80	5/ 2,371	2,973	2,756	2,697
Pecans.....lb.	46	49	60	92,010	128,949	142,933	150,050
Pasture.....	68	71	77	---	---	---	---

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/Pounds. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/See footnote on table by States. 7/ Short-time average. 8/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1944
(Continued)

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C R O P	A C R E A G E (I N T H O U S A N D S)			
	H a r v e s t e d		For	1944
	Average 1933-42	1943	harvest. 1944	Percent of 1943
Corn, all	92,355	94,790	97,519	102.9
Wheat, all	53,706	50,554	60,884	120.4
Winter	38,163	33,952	41,864	123.3
All spring	15,544	16,602	19,020	114.6
Durum	2,377	2,130	2,218	104.1
Other spring	13,166	14,472	16,802	116.1
Oats	35,597	38,449	39,664	103.2
Barley	11,485	14,702	12,668	86.2
Rye	3,344	2,777	2,325	83.7
Buckwheat	416	505	535	105.9
Flaxseed	2,048	5,867	3,079	52.5
Rice	1,036	1,500	1,477	98.5
Sorghums for grain	4,655	6,637	8,400	126.6
Cotton	26,389	21,652	20,164	93.1
Hay, all tame	57,049	61,016	60,427	99.0
Hay, wild	11,928	13,401	13,904	103.8
Hay, clover & timothy 1/ . . .	19,936	20,621	21,252	103.1
Hay, alfalfa	13,688	14,983	14,377	96.0
Beans, dry edible	1,756	2,400	2,162	90.1
Peas, dry field	266	795	716	90.1
Soybeans for beans	3,848	10,820	10,688	98.8
Cowpeas 2/	3,162	2,266	1,741	76.8
Peanuts 3/	1,842	3,607	3,434	95.2
Velvetbeans 2/	141	135	106	78.5
Potatoes	3,045	3,322	3,013	90.7
Sweetpotatoes	798	889	824	92.8
Tobacco	1,534	1,449	1,686	116.3
Sorgo for sirup	240	205	189	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed .	281	316	304	96.3
Sugarcane for sirup	134	129	133	103.1
Sugar beets	852	548	597	108.9
Broomcorn	295	234	347	148.3
Hops	34	33	37	112.3

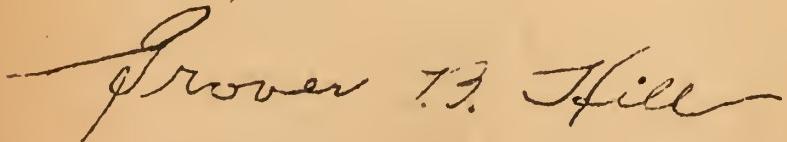
GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

C R O P	Average-1933-42		1 9 4 3		1 9 4 4	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Wheat	46.0	354,739	62.1	519,563	49.3	546,390
Oats	82.1	842,667	81.8	935,710	81.4	970,188
Corn for grain 4/	14.6	323,800	12.6	359,313	7.6	209,675
Soybeans 4/	--	--	2.4	4,561	2.5	4,840

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes. 3/ Picked and threshed. 4/ Old crop.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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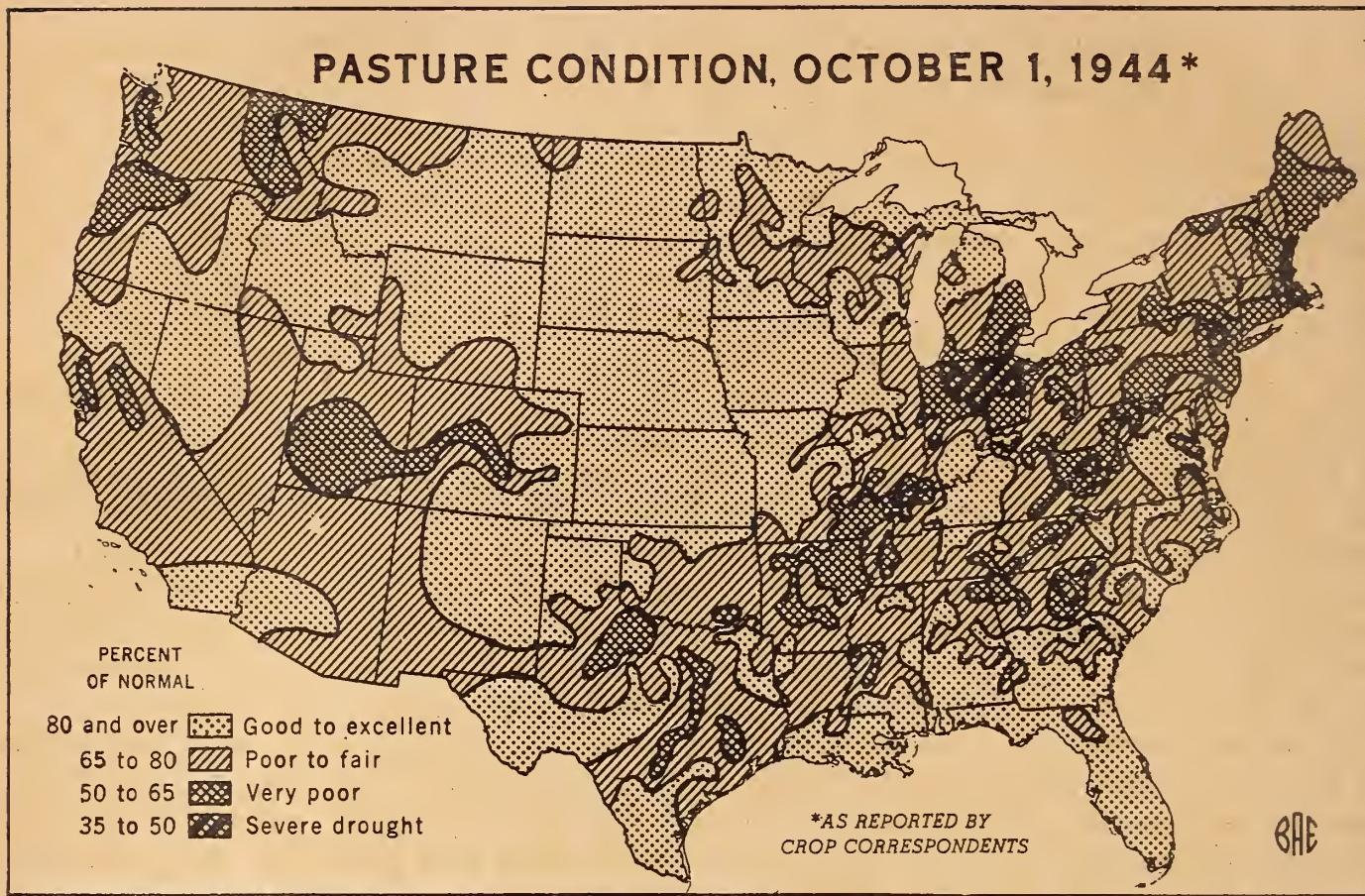
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1944
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1944

If the weather does not unduly interfere with the tremendous harvesting job that lies ahead, this year's crops may rank with those of 1942 as the greatest ever produced in this country. Improved growing conditions during recent weeks and favorable weather for the maturing of late crops have offset the handicap of late planting. Crop yields per acre higher than in any past year except 1942 are being harvested from an acreage above that harvested in any year since 1932, and only 2 percent below the predrought peak. In addition to bumper crops of wheat, grain sorghums, and possibly of rice, it now appears that the corn crop will be the largest ever produced and the total production of all grains seems likely to equal the record tonnage of two years ago. Reports on crops harvested or in prospect on October 1 indicate record crops of fruits, commercial vegetables, peanuts, and tree nuts and a tobacco crop approaching the high record set in 1939. Hay, beans, peas, soybeans, flaxseed, potatoes and sweetpotatoes show totals below production in some recent seasons but are at levels not often reached in prewar years. Cotton production will be nearly average, with a record high yield per acre offsetting the reduction in acreage. Total production of the important seed crops will exceed the relatively short crops of the past two years and supplies of most kinds appear adequate for domestic needs. The only important field crops that will be materially below average in production this season are rye, which was extensively replaced by wheat, and sugar beets which had to be reduced because of the high labor requirements. The production of livestock and livestock products this year will also be higher than in any past year except 1943 and probably 12 percent higher than in any year prior to 1940.

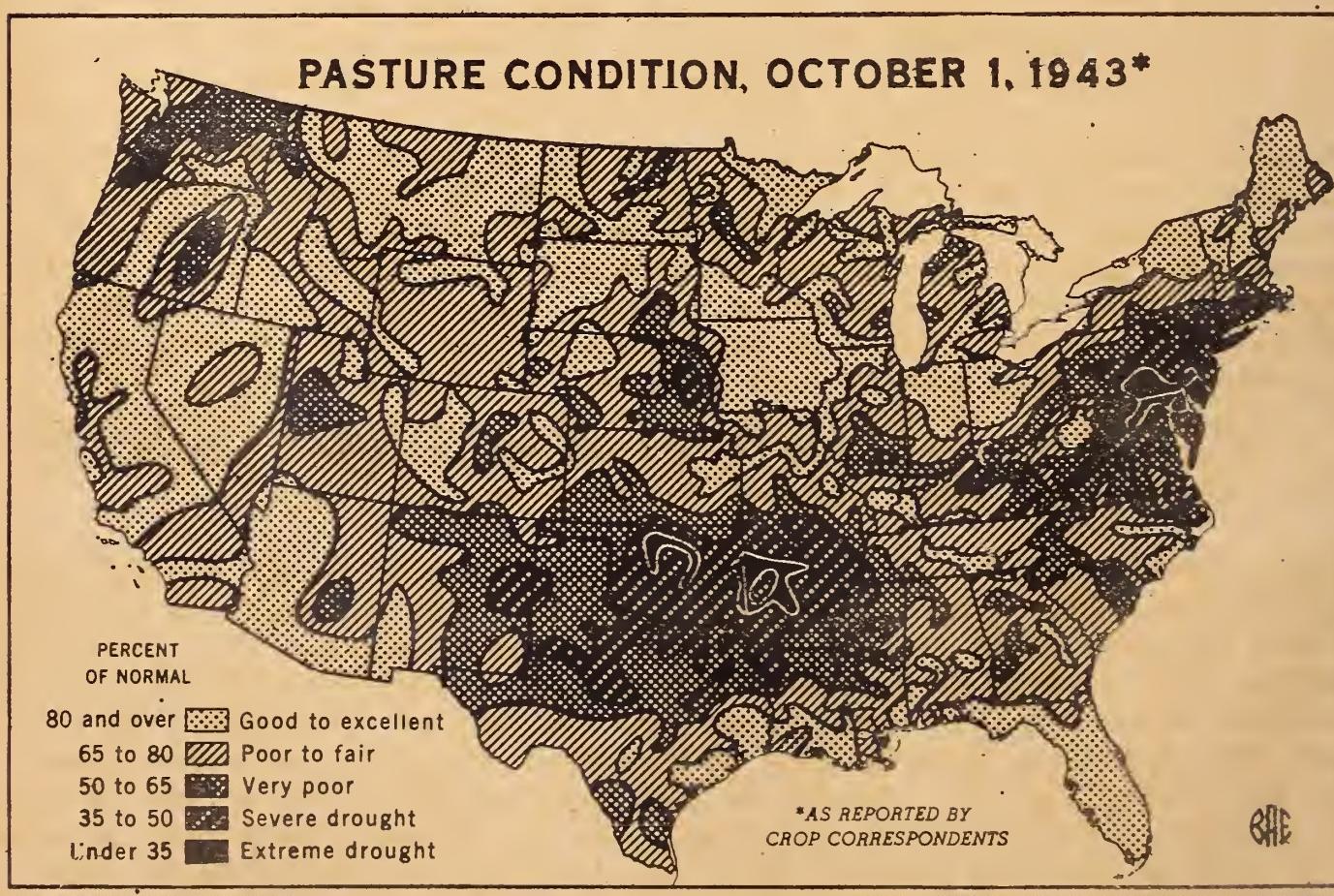
The record harvest which now seems in reach is remarkable considering the difficulties encountered. Farmers had to limit their plantings to crops that they could handle with the equipment available and with minimum reliance on hired workers. Delays from wet weather were met by family help and long hours of labor. Some areas suffered considerably from drought, but cotton, tobacco and some other crops were well fertilized and made substantial recovery when rains came. Most of the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains had substantially more than normal rainfall, planted a full acreage and seems to have produced more feed and fodder than in any past year. Hybrid corn and improved varieties of other crops have stepped up the yields. Nearly 37 percent of the entire potato crop will this year be produced in portions of 4 States where yields usually exceed 200 bushels per acre. In the country as a whole, crop yields per acre harvested will probably be above the 1923-32 or predrought average by 30 percent, compared with 24 percent above this average last year, and 36 percent above in 1942. During the five years preceding, all moderately favorable seasons, crop yields ranged from 14 to 22 percent above this predrought level, but averaged 6 percent below during the 1930-36 period which included the great drought years.

Recent improvement in crop prospects has been largely in the Central States and in the Cotton Belt. Large acreages of corn, sorghums and soybeans were planted so late that an early frost would have caused extensive damage. The late August rains and the warm weather of September also improved growing conditions over a wide area, but some wheat was lost from wet weather and delayed threshing. In the East there were some setbacks, chiefly from storm damage along the coast and frost damage in the Northeast. As a result of good growing conditions in most States, pastures improved markedly during September, and the reported condition on October 1 was higher than on the same date in any of the previous 15 years except 1942. Western ranges average only a little better than usual for the season. Texas and Oklahoma ranges have improved markedly and ranges are good to very good in most areas east of the Rocky Mountain Divide, but west of the Divide the rainfall has been below normal and the reported condition of ranges is the lowest for the season since 1939.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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The good pastures now reported in most areas and the generally adequate supply of feed grain and roughage now available will go far to prevent too-rapid marketings of livestock. The supply of feed grains now on farms, including barley, the carryover of corn, what was left of the oats crops on October 1, the corn and sorghums now being harvested, add to 122 million tons. This is the same as the indicated supply a year ago, exclusive of wheat, and present indications are that the number of units of livestock and poultry on hand next winter will show a reduction of about 15 percent. As compared with the numbers of livestock now in prospect, farm supplies of feed grain, excluding wheat, are just slightly larger than in the years 1937 to 1942. Hay supplies per unit of livestock appear a little less than they were last year but not far from average, excluding drought seasons. Milk flow responded to improved fall pastures and September production is estimated at 9.4 billion pounds, which is about 1 percent above production in September 1943. Egg production on farms in September was about 6 percent above the record September production of last year. A decrease in layers by January 1 and a smaller egg production next year are indicated by the 7 percent decrease in the number of potential layers which includes both laying hens and pullets not yet of laying age. The number of young chickens on farms October 1 was 18 percent less than a year ago.

With the harvesting of peaches, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, summer apples and pears nearly completed, and harvesting of grapes, late apples and late pears well advanced, the indicated combined tonnage of these 8 major deciduous fruits is about 20 percent greater than the 1943 production and 8 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average, but about 1 percent below expectations a month ago.

October 1 prospects were favorable for citrus crops in all producing States and the aggregate tonnage of all citrus fruits is indicated to be 7 percent greater than in 1943-44. Production of grapefruit for the 1944-45 marketing season is indicated to be 13 percent greater than the record crop of last season. The early and midseason orange crop (for marketing during the months of October through April) is expected to be about 1 percent less than the record crop of last season.

Production of the 4 major tree nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts) is now expected to total about 15 percent above 1943 and 47 percent above average. A decline in prospects during September for walnuts and filberts was offset by an improvement in pecans.

As harvest moves into the fall group of producing areas, it appears certain that the 1944 season will establish new high records for acreage and production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market. Acreage for harvest this year is expected to exceed by 5 percent the previous record set in 1936 and, with the combined yield per acre of all crops well above average, total tonnage should exceed the 1942 record by about 11 percent. The indicated acreage and production for 1944 exceed those of 1943 by 20 and 17 percent, respectively, and the 10-year (1933-42) averages by 10 and 22 percent, respectively. By seasonal groups, tonnage is indicated to exceed that of last year by 35 percent in the winter group, 16 percent in the spring group, 20 percent in the summer group and 2 percent in the fall group.

The indicated aggregate tonnage of fall-season vegetables, which will furnish the bulk of fresh market supplies during the remainder of the year, is about the same as was expected on September 1. Damage to some crops, especially lima beans, snap beans and spinach, from the hurricane which struck the East Coast at mid-September, was just about offset by improvement in other crops following the rains which accompanied the storm. By crops, heavier supplies this fall than last are indicated for snap beans, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, early fall green peas, and green peppers.

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Significant reductions from last fall are indicated for early fall spinach, cauliflower, early fall tomatoes, lima beans, and carrots, and a moderate reduction is shown for celery.

Little change took place in September in production prospects for processing crops. Tonnage of these crops (snap beans, green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, lima beans, kraut cabbage, and pimientos) is expected to total 5,229,710 tons. This October 1 indicated production exceeds the 1943 production by 10 percent and the 10-year (1933-42) average production by 51 percent.

Reports on the principal seed crops used for seeding hay crops and pastures show adequate production of most kinds and an unusually large crop of about 108 million pounds of red clover. It is too early to estimate some kinds but if allowance is made for the probability of a rather light crop of alfalfa seed and a large production of lespedeza in addition to the moderate but probably adequate crops of alsike, sweetclover and timothy seed already harvested, the combined production of these six principal kinds seems likely to be larger than production in recent years except 1938, 1939, and 1940 when seed production was unusually high. Production of redtop and Kentucky bluegrass has been light this year but large crops of sudan grass and orchard grass have been harvested. Seed production of crested wheat grass and ladino clover in 1944 has been about twice as great as in either of the last two years and brome grass, carpet grass, and rye grass seeds show large increases. Seeds used for winter cover crops in the South show continued large production with the exception of Austrian winter peas of which there are large stocks on hand. Supplies of cover crop seeds appear adequate with some substitution.

CORN: A record corn crop is in prospect this year. Production is estimated on the basis of October 1 conditions, at about 3.2 billion bushels, surpassing the previous mark set in 1942 by 65 million bushels. In only four previous years has corn production exceeded 3 billion bushels -- 1906, 1920, 1942, and 1943. October 1 indicated production exceeds that of a month earlier by 96 million bushels. If realized, it will exceed 1943 corn production by 121 million bushels and the 1933-42 average by 828 million bushels. These estimates include corn for all purposes -- grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing.

Favorable September weather this year enabled corn to attain and oftentimes exceed the expectations at the beginning of the month. Distribution of rainfall was such as to offset to a large degree previous deficiencies in some areas and excessive moisture in others. Temperatures also were conducive to developing and maturing the crop in most instances, although less moisture and higher temperatures in parts of Corn Belt States might have hastened very late planted acreages to maturity. Development of a large proportion of the late planted acreage has been a significant factor in establishing the record-breaking production this season.

Absence of killing frost during September in all but a few localities in the Northeast or in high altitudes was likewise an important factor. In fact, frosts which would significantly affect production had not occurred during the first week of October. About October 8-9 an area from Nebraska and the Dakotas west to the Rocky Mountains was nipped and low temperatures on October 9-10 in States to the East may have checked further corn growth there. Some very late fields will produce soft corn, if not harvested for silage or forage, but the amount of soft corn is expected to be rather inconsequential this year.

Production of 2,526 million bushels in the Corn Belt accounts for 79 percent of the total 1944 corn crop and sets a new record for the section. Despite an unfavorable planting season in parts of the western Corn Belt and the midsummer drought in much of the eastern Corn Belt, the extension of the growing period into October has permitted excellent development of the crop. Yields were turning out better than expected a month ago in all North Central States except Ohio, which showed no change. All-time production records are being shattered in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska.

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Prospects improved during September also in other geographic divisions outside the Corn Belt. By States, yields were the same or higher in all instances except Utah, where frost reduced yields slightly. In the South, gains of a half bushel to a bushel were recorded for Maryland, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, with other States unchanged. Gains of one to two bushels were reported for several New England States, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Several Western States recorded slight gains in yield as frosts held off.

Harvest of corn for grain continues in the South and has begun in the North, though full scale operations must await better drying weather to facilitate machine operations and permit cribbing. Silo filling has been under way for sometime, though on many farms this operation has been delayed to secure full benefit of favorable weather in developing tonnage.

Corn to be harvested for grain is estimated at 2,350 million bushels, approximately 89 percent of the estimated total production of 3,200 million bushels. This innovation, of making an estimate of corn for grain on October 1, is to facilitate comparisons with feed supplies in previous years before the usual December estimates. The current estimate of corn for grain compares with 2,759 million bushels from the 1943 crop.

Farm Stocks. Old corn remaining on farms October 1 amounted to 209,675,000 bushels, equivalent to only 7.6 percent of 1943 production. These stocks are the smallest since October 1, 1937. They are 114 million bushels below the 1933-42 average, which included two years of severe drought as well as one 3 billion bushel crop. Disappearance of 360,760,000 bushels since July 1 is 79 million bushels below the pace set in the July-October quarter last year, but is 99 million above the average for the quarter of 262,134,000 bushels. Current stocks added to estimated corn for grain from the new crop results in a supply of 3,060 million bushels at the beginning of the October feeding season, compared with 3,118 million a year earlier.

WHEAT: The indicated production of all wheat of 1,108,881,000 bushels on October 1 represents a decline of $6\frac{1}{2}$ million from a month ago caused primarily by losses of spring wheat at harvest from excessive moisture during September. In spite of the decline from earlier estimates, this year's crop remains the largest on record, and the second crop of over a billion bushels in U. S. history. This record crop compares with 836,298,000 bushels produced last year, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 760,199,000 bushels.

The indicated production of 322,757,000 bushels of all spring wheat, although 2 percent below a month ago, is still a comparatively large crop - above last year's 306,692,000 bushel production and the average of 189,524,000 bushels. This would be the largest crop since 1928. Durum wheat production, estimated at 33,287,000 bushels, is below last year's crop of 36,204,000 bushels but above the average of 27,413,000 bushels. Other spring wheat, estimated at 289,470,000 bushels, exceeds last year's 270,488,000 bushels and the average of 162,112,000 bushels.

Adverse September weather interrupted combining and threshing in all the important hard red spring wheat States and affected both yield and quality. Some threshing remained to be done after October 1. The rain damage in Minnesota and the Dakotas was relatively greater to durum wheat than to other spring wheat. By contrast, the weather was favorable for spring wheat harvesting in the States of the Northwest, and harvesting loss was small although threshing and combining was not fully completed on October 1.

The indicated durum wheat yield is 15.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels per acre lower than last year, but substantially above average. The Oct. 1 estimate is

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1.0 bushel lower than a month ago in each of the three durum wheat States. Other spring wheat, at 17.2 bushels per acre, is 1.5 bushels per acre lower than last year, but above average in all important States.

The indicated production of wheat by classes is, -- hard red spring 249,608,000 bushels, durum 34,211,000, hard red winter 486,396,000, soft red winter 232,813,000, and white wheat 105,853,000 bushels. Production in 1944 exceeds last year for all classes excepting durum. In relation to the 10-year average production, hard red spring is nearly double, hard red winter is half again larger, both durum and white wheat one-fifth larger, and soft red winter is about one-sixth larger.

Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 are indicated at 546,390,000 bushels, compared with approximately 520 million bushels a year ago and the 10-year average of 355 million bushels. In the years of record since 1926, the October 1 farm stocks this year were exceeded only by the 1942 record of 640 million bushels. However, stocks in percent of the production are lower than a year ago in a majority of the States, particularly the surplus wheat States. The disappearance of wheat from farms between July 1 and October 1, of 665 million bushels, is the heaviest disappearance for this quarter of record. In the corresponding quarter a year ago it was 509 million bushels, and the 10-year average is $478\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels. The nearest approach to the disappearance for this quarter was the 585 million bushels in 1938.

OATS: The oat crop is slightly larger than indicated a month ago. Production is now estimated at 1,192,254,000 bushels, which is above last year's production of 1,143,867,000 bushels and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,028,280,000 bushels. A comparatively large acreage was harvested and better than average yields were obtained in the main producing areas. The yield per acre this year is estimated at 30.1 bushels for the country as a whole, compared with 29.8 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 28.6 bushels.

In general, weather conditions during September were favorable for late harvesting in the Mountain and North Central States. Yields in the East North Central Region were above last year and the average, and were particularly good in Wisconsin. Yields were uneven among the States of the West North Central group, being below average in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. Production was on a very high level in the South Central States where unusually high yields were obtained from an increased acreage. A good season was also experienced in the Western States though yields did not average as high generally as those of 1943.

October 1 farm stocks of oats are estimated at 970,188,000 bushels, equivalent to 81.4 percent of the 1944 crop. Current farm stocks exceed those of a year ago by 4 percent and are also 15 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average October 1 stocks but 14 percent less than the record quantity on farms on October 1, 1942. Farm stocks by regions, compared with last year and average, varied considerably. Stocks in the North and South Atlantic States, the East North Central States and the South Central States were considerably above a year ago. However, in West North Central States October 1 stocks were 7 percent below last year, but 17 percent above average. About 81 percent of the stocks were in the 12 North Central States.

Farm disappearance from the total 1944 supply, computed from July 1 farm stocks and 1944 production, totaled 408,640,000 bushels. This is below the disappearance of 443,217,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1943, but well above the 352,637,000 bushel average for the quarter.

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BARLEY: Barley production, for which the preliminary estimate is 287,091,000 bushels, shows a decline of one percent from September 1 indications. This is 11 percent below the 322,187,000 bushels harvested in 1943 but exceeds the 10-year (1933-42) average of 256,350,000 bushels by 12 percent.

The 14 percent reduction in the acreage for harvest is responsible for the decline in production from the high level of 1943. Heavy reduction in acreage occurred in important and high-yielding West North Central States; these were only partially offset by increases in minor producing States. The crop yielded well in all producing areas of the country and the preliminary yield of 22.7 bushels per acre exceeds both the 1943 yield of 21.9 and the 10-year average of 21.7 bushels.

Weather conditions during the past month were favorable for harvesting and threshing in the Northern and Western States. Threshing of the crop neared completion during September. Thresher returns indicate that the crop is not yielding as well as expected earlier in the season in the important producing States of South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Colorado and Oregon. However, the currently estimated yields per acre for Washington, Utah and New Mexico are somewhat higher than those indicated a month earlier.

BUCKWHEAT: A buckwheat crop of 9,101,000 bushels, the largest since 1928, is indicated on the basis of October 1 conditions. Last year's crop was 8,830,000 bushels, and the 10-year average 7,020,000 bushels. However, for a long period prior to 1929, production was over 10 million bushels. The large production in prospect this year, compared with recent years, is due primarily to the increase in acreage that occurred when wet weather interfered with planting other crops last spring and forced farmers to resort to this late crop. Much of the buckwheat acreage was planted later than usual. This proved to be advantageous in some areas, for while weather was too dry during August and early September, rains later in September improved yield prospects. The general absence of damaging frosts during September, except in New York, permitted the crop to continue to maturity. The yield of 17.0 bushels per acre indicated on October 1 is average, but a half bushel under last year. Yield prospects improved during September in practically all producing States. Of the States with large acreages, however, Pennsylvania's indicated yield did not change, and New York's is 1/2 bushel lower than a month ago. In that State growth was retarded in midseason by hot weather; then frosts in September stopped growth.

FLAXSEED: Production of 25,313,000 bushels of flaxseed indicated as of October 1, is less than half the crop produced in 1943. It is, however, 47 percent above the 1933-42 average production of 17,180,000 bushels. This sharp drop compared with last year is due mainly to the rather drastic reduction of nearly 48 percent in acreage for harvest this year.

The indicated yield per acre on October 1 this year for North Dakota is higher than last year, for South Dakota and Montana the same as last year, but is much lower for Minnesota. These 4 States produce the major portion of the United States crop.

Late spring seeding, excessive spring rains in some of the main producing areas and weedy growth during the early summer reduced prospective production in Minnesota, and in the Dakotas. Threshing was nearly completed by October 1 in Montana, but in South Dakota further deterioration may occur on some acreage not threshed by that date.

RICE: A rice crop of 70 million bushels appeared probable on October 1, an improvement in prospects during September of approximately 2 million bushels. Such a crop would be 41 percent above the 1933-42 average production. The greatly expanded acreage is responsible for this increase in production as the yield this year of 47.4 bushels is below the average of 48.1 bushels per acre.

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Cutting of rice in Arkansas was about half completed and a start had been made on threshing by October 1. Quality was reported fair to good. Some damage and acreage loss resulted from the combination of over-expanded acreage in relation to supply of water from wells and lack of rain in early summer, but the later growing season became favorable. Good progress was made in harvesting the Louisiana crop with a large proportion of the early crop threshed, and most of the Blue Rose acreage and some Rexoro cut. Yields from early acreage were good, but later fields were not expected to measure up so well. Yields in Texas were better than had been expected and accounted for much of the improvement in national prospects during September. Harvest of early varieties made good progress in the middle of the month but was checked by rains the last week of September. A large acreage of adapted Texas Patna is expected to outyield the Rexoro planted previously.

California prospects improved with warm September weather which hastened development of a crop previously retarded. The expanded acreage includes some not heretofore in rice. Harvest was expected to start about mid-October. The indicated State yield averaged 2 bushels higher than on September 1.

TOBACCO: The production of tobacco is indicated at 1,804,879,000 pounds compared with 1,399,935,000 pounds last year and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,388,967,000 pounds. This is only about 4 percent below the record total in 1939 when 1,880,793,000 pounds were produced. The increase in prospective production covering all types as compared with that indicated last month was about 4 percent.

Flue-cured tobacco that was not matured continued to improve during September. Moderate increases in yield occurred in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. The total production indicated for flue-cured tobacco is 1,072,260,000 pounds compared with 788,532,000 pounds in 1943, and 1,170,910,000 pounds, the record crop in 1939.

Growth of burley tobacco was much better than usual during September. Estimated production of 478,095,000 pounds compares with 390,004,000 pounds in 1943 and 326,463,000 pounds the 10-year (1933-42) average. This record crop is being housed with difficulty in some instances and "houseburn" is being reported. Coke burners are being used extensively to combat this liability.

Production prospects for fire-cured tobaccos improved during September. The indicated production of 63,834,000 pounds is, however, below that of last year which was 64,800,000 pounds and sharply below the 10-year (1933-42) average of 102,776,000 pounds.

Indications on October 1 point to a crop of Maryland tobacco above average; 30,000,000 pounds compared with the small crop of 17,604,000 pounds produced in 1943.

Production prospects of cigar tobaccos improved in all three classes, most improvement having taken place in the fillers. A total for the three classes of 122,412,000 pounds is indicated, compared with 108,798,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average production of 111,783,000 pounds.

DRY BEANS: If harvesting is completed with no more than the usual difficulties, the 1944 dry bean crop will be about 17 million bags of 100 pounds each, uncleaned. A crop of this size would be 2 million bags more than the 10-year average but 4 million bags less than was harvested in 1943 and half a million bags less than was expected a month ago.

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Most of the beans have been pulled in the Saginaw-Thumb district in Michigan but there are many late fields too green to pull in other parts of that State. In New York, harvesting has been delayed by the immaturity of some fields and poor curing weather has delayed threshing of ripe fields.

Some very high yields of Limas have been reported in California but the reported October 1 condition of other kinds in that State was lower than in 1942 and 1943. Pintos are yielding well in Colorado and New Mexico. Yields per acre in Idaho are rather low because of poor podding and some frost damage in September.

Production in terms of 100 pound bags, uncleaned, is expected to be about 5 million in California, 4 million in Michigan, 2 million in Idaho, more than 2 million in Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska combined, and 3 million in the two States of Colorado and New Mexico.

SOYBEANS: A crop of 185,970,000 bushels of soybeans is indicated as of October 1.

This is an increase of almost 7 million bushels from the September 1 prospects, but is about 5 percent less than the record crop of 195,762,000 bushels produced in 1943 and slightly less than the 1942 crop of 187,155,000 bushels.

With practically no frost damage by the first of October and with favorable moisture conditions, crop prospects improved materially during the past month. In the major producing States of the North Central area all States show increased yield prospects from a month ago, except Ohio and Wisconsin, where no change was indicated. In Illinois, development of the crop is later than usual but, with frosts holding off, most of the crop is now safe from frost damage. Recent rainy weather, especially in the Central part of the State, has slowed combining, but with favorable weather harvesting should progress rapidly. On October 1 part of the late crop in Iowa and other North Central States was still subject to frost damage, but was maturing rapidly as the month closed.

Of the 10 major producing States only North Carolina and Mississippi reported yields lower than a month ago. In North Carolina considerable damage to the crop was caused by corn ear worms and velvet bean caterpillars. Damage was especially severe to the late planted crop in the heavy commercial area located in the tide-water section of the State.

Stocks of old soybeans stored on farms on October 1 amounted to 4,840,000 bushels or 2.5 percent of the 1943 crop. On October 1, 1943 farm storage was 4,561,000 bushels or about 2.4 percent of the 1942 crop. Total United States farm stocks on October 1 were not estimated prior to 1943. Disappearance of farm stocks from July 1 to October 1 this year was only 6,178,000 bushels compared with 9,183,000 bushels for the same period in 1943. However, movement from farms was unusually heavy for the first quarter of the 1943 crop year - October 1, 1943 to January 1, 1944.

COWPEAS: October 1 reports indicate a yield of 5.2 bushels of cowpeas per acre compared with 5.1 bushels last year and a 10-year 1933-42 average of 5.3 bushels per acre. Yield prospects in most producing States improved materially after the rains of August and early September.

Yields are reported to be near average in the major producing States of South Carolina and Georgia but below average in North Carolina. In the South Central area yields in Texas and Louisiana are well below last year and less than average, while in the other States of the area yields are about average or above.

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PEANUTS: The production of peanuts to be picked and threshed this year is estimated at 2,345,730,000 pounds. This is about 1 percent below prospects a month ago and compares with 2,199,960,000 pounds harvested from the crop of 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,341,811,000 pounds.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, good progress was made during early September but some net loss for the month was sustained during the last few days of September. Heavy rains during the last week of September delayed harvesting generally in North Carolina. About 1/3 of the crop there is harvested and most of the remainder is ready for harvest. The delay will cause some loss in fields. In Virginia, the crop is somewhat later and any damage that may result because of the rains is thought to have been more than offset by gains in the late fields.

Harvesting of peanuts is proceeding in the Southeastern States. War prisoners are being used in some localities for stacking. Pickers are operating as fully as the weather permits.

Changes in production prospects for the Southeastern area were minor. Slight increases in Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi were more than offset by a decline in Georgia. The outlook in Alabama was unchanged. Conditions were favorable in the Southwestern States where progress of harvest was about normal. In south Texas, a large percentage of the crop has been marketed.

BROOMCORN: Favorable weather for late broomcorn prevailed during September. Based on actual yields obtained from acreages already harvested, and on probable yields of late broomcorn reported by farmers on October 1, the United States crop is estimated at 62,600 tons this year, compared with 32,500 tons last year, and 39,510 tons for the 10-year (1933-42) average. Higher yields reported for Illinois this month were more than offset by further deterioration of prospects in New Mexico, resulting in a decline of 100 tons in production prospects from September 1 to October 1. Some exceptionally high yields were reported this year in Illinois, and on river bottom fields in the Lindsay, Oklahoma area. For the United States, the yield of 360.6 pounds per acre compares with 278.1 pounds last year, and is almost 1/3 larger than the 10-year average of 273.0 pounds. Yields are higher than last year and higher than average in each State for which estimates are made.

Movement of the early crop during the forepart of September progressed at a rapid rate, and by the end of the month the bulk of the Texas crop had been sold. In Oklahoma, about 5 percent of the Standard crop remained to be harvested and about 17 percent of the western crop was still in the fields. For the State, 86 percent of the crop was reported harvested by October 1. Harvest of the crop in southwest Kansas is nearing completion, while in New Mexico and Colorado labor shortages threatened to reduce the quality of the large crops being harvested because some of the broomcorn was becoming over-ripe.

Because of favorable weather conditions, abandonment of acreage continued to be light in all States, but there is still some possibility that additional acreages will not be harvested because some broomcorn is over-ripe.

HOPS: Production of hops in Washington, Oregon and California is indicated on October 1 to be 47,250,000 pounds -- the third largest crop of record and the largest since 1916. Production in 1943 totaled 42,297,000 pounds and the 10-year (1933-42) average is 39,024,000 pounds. The 12 percent increase in production this year over last was brought about by an expansion of acreage in each of the 3 States. The indicated yield of 1,291 pounds per acre is slightly below that of last year but well above the 1933-42 average of 1,158 pounds.

In Washington, harvesting is progressing under ideal weather conditions, with a larger percentage of the crop hand-picked this year than last. Yields in the older yards are turning out heavier than expected. Harvest of the Oregon crop was completed by the latter part of September and baling operations are progressing rapidly. Quality for the most part is good. In California, hop picking has been completed, the Sacramento Valley crop turning out a little larger and the Sonoma and Mendocino crops somewhat smaller than expected.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of apples in commercial areas of the United States is estimated at 121,687,000 bushels -- a decline of 1 percent from the September 1 forecast. The 1944 prospective production is 37 percent larger than the 1943 crop of 89,050,000 bushels but about 5 percent smaller than 1942, and about 1 percent below the 9-year (1934-42) average. During September, production prospects declined in the East, showed little change in the mid-West and increased in the State of Washington.

In the Eastern States along the Atlantic Coast, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Maine, storms blew large quantities of apples from the trees. For the area as a whole, the damage was more a reduction in quality than an actual production loss. Harvesting and marketing of the wind-blown apples in time to avoid excessive spoilage taxed existing processing facilities, fresh markets and available labor supplies, and some losses occurred. In this storm area, production prospects declined in New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Maryland and were unchanged from last month in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York. Rains benefited late apples, materially improving sizes in many orchards and partly offsetting the loss of wind-blown apples. Due to the storm, actual losses -- apples not harvested for any purpose -- were estimated at less than 10 percent of each State's production in commercial areas in New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts and less than 5 percent in New Hampshire, Maine, New York, and Maryland. In New York, the storm damage was confined to the lower Hudson Valley and in Maryland to the Eastern Shore.

For the North Atlantic Region, production prospects declined about 1 percent during September and are now indicated about 1 percent greater than average and 33 percent above the short 1943 crop. In New York, slightly larger crops than a month ago are indicated in the Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain Areas but these increases are offset by reductions in the Hudson Valley and mid-western counties. McIntosh harvest was practically completed by October 1 in New England and New York. In Pennsylvania, September rains improved sizing of late varieties, particularly Yorks, but caused some cracking of Staymans. Dry weather prevented proper sizing of early varieties.

In the South Atlantic States, estimated production prospects declined 4 percent during September. Sizes are averaging a little smaller than expected. In Virginia, rains improved sizing of late varieties in Albemarle County but were of little benefit in Frederick County, where drought during the summer had resulted in considerable defoliation. For the State as a whole, rains came too late to be of material benefit and the Virginia crop is now indicated 4 percent less than on September 1 but 13 percent above the 9-year (1934-42) average.

In the North Central Region, prospects declined about 1 percent during September, with production now indicated at 19,071,000 bushels -- 32 percent above last year but 11 percent below average. Codling moth injury has been very severe this year and quality of the mid-West crop is unusually low. Drought has reduced sizes below average in many areas.

In the Western Region, prospects improved about 1 percent during September, with most of the increase occurring in Washington where warm days and cool nights were favorable for optimum size and color. The crop is comparatively clean. The harvest of Winesaps and other late varieties will be in full swing the second week of October, with the peak harvest of Delicious and Jonathans occurring around October 1. In California, late varieties in the Watsonville Area are not yielding as well as expected and the State's crop estimate is 3 percent lower than on September 1. Prospects continue favorable in Oregon, Colorado, and Idaho.

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PEACHES: The estimated peach crop for the United States for 1944 totals 71,924,000 bushels compared with 42,180,000 bushels last year and 57,618,000 bushels the 10-year (1933-42) average.

In the West, record crops were produced this year in all important peach States except California, where this year's crop was exceeded only in 1930. Because of the heavy production and shortage of labor, more peaches than usual were not harvested.

In California, total production of all varieties is now placed at 29,835,000 bushels, clingstones at 18,001,000 bushels and freestones at 11,834,000 bushels. Last year, total production in California amounted to 25,210,000 bushels, clingstones 14,585,000 and freestones 10,625,000. Harvest of clingstones, used mainly for canning, is completed and canning is also completed. The hot weather of late August and September speeded maturity and there was considerable loss of clings, especially number 2's, mainly because of shortage of labor in processing plants. Harvest of California freestones is also completed except for a few late table peaches.

In Colorado, a larger quantity than last year was canned and quick-frozen but the proportion of total production thus utilized was still small. In Washington, harvest was completed by October 1. A larger tonnage than usual was delivered to processors. Because of the heavy crop and labor difficulties, many canners were unable to handle the tonnage offered. Consequently, in some localities, losses were heavy as overripe peaches had to be discarded.

Production in the 10 Southern peach States was 17,463,000 bushels this year compared with 5,378,000 in 1943 and 16,512,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

In all important North Atlantic and North Central States, production turned out heavier than indicated on September 1 and was much larger than the short crop of last year and also larger than average. The hurricane of September 14 along the Atlantic Coast did very little damage to peaches since harvest was nearly completed at the time of the storm. In Michigan, where peach production is estimated at 3,600,000 bushels compared with 1,452,000 bushels last year and the average of 2,185,000 bushels, some peaches were unharvested because of the heavy peak supply of fruit and shortage of facilities for handling.

PEARS: The country's pear crop turned out to be slightly larger than indicated a month ago and is now estimated at 29,536,000 bushels. This is 20 percent above last year's production of 24,585,000 bushels and 3 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average of 28,559,000 bushels.

In the North Atlantic States, the crop totaled 1,870,000 bushels, about an average production but more than double last year's very light crop of 822,000 bushels. In the South Atlantic States, the crop of 1,762,000 bushels was over 4 times last year's short crop and 18 percent above average. Production in the Central States, while considerably above 1943, was relatively light and is estimated at only 4,388,000 bushels or 15 percent below the average.

In the West, pear production is considerably above average in both Oregon and Washington. The preliminary estimate of Bartlett pear production in the three Pacific Coast States is 15,708,000 bushels, which, while 10 percent above the average, is 5 percent below last year's crop in this area. California's Bartlett crop approximated 7,834,000 bushels, a light crop compared with last year's record

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production of 11,293,000 bushels. The 10-year (1933-42) average is 8,392,000 bushels. Production was, however, large in Oregon and Washington, being particularly heavy in the latter State. In Oregon, the production of Bartletts is estimated at 1,794,000 bushels, well above both last year and the average. The crop in the Rogue River Valley was only fair though above early indications, but Hood River Valley produced a record crop. In Washington, the bumper crop has taxed storage and processing facilities. Furthermore, carlot shipments to the end of September were approximately double shipments to the same date last year.

The production of "other" pears in the three Pacific Coast States is now estimated at 5,339,000 bushels, about an average production, but 32 percent above last year's crop. In comparison with 1943, production was larger in both Oregon and Washington but smaller in California. In Oregon, the Anjou crop is heavy in the Hood River Valley but only fair in the Rogue River Valley. Both areas, however, have very good crops of Bosc. Washington State crop is larger than expected with September weather favorable to both sizing and quality. Harvesting of the Coast's crop of "other" pears is now practically completed except for the late varieties.

GRAPES: Indicated production of grapes totals 2,697,350 tons, compared with 2,972,900 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 2,371,410 tons. Production in California, while 11 percent less than last year's record, is 15 percent above average. In the East, the producing areas bordering the Great Lakes, with the exception of Michigan, show a sizable increase over last year's relatively small crop.

Grape prospects in California are still good despite cool weather early in the summer and rather high temperatures during late August and September. The production of raisin grapes, now placed at 1,450,000 tons, is above average but 13 percent less than last year. Wine grapes at 541,000 tons and table grapes at 482,000 tons are 6 and 13 percent, respectively, less than last year's production but above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Raisins for sundrying are now on trays. Thompson Seedless and Sultanas will be under cover within a few days if the weather remains favorable, but Muscats are late and are not as far along in drying. Wineries are receiving grapes of most types, including some tonnage of raisin varieties. Tokay harvest is moving rapidly and Emperor harvest began about October 1. Most of the Emperors now being packed are going into cold storage.

In the important eastern grape areas of New York and Pennsylvania, harvest of Concords was well under way by October 1 -- somewhat earlier than usual but about the same time as last year. Dry weather was a limiting factor and size of berries is small. The sugar content is reported to be high this year. Ohio grapes have been unusually free of insect damage and disease but red grapes and Concord in some vineyards were bursting at the blossom end after ripening. In Michigan, winter injury and extreme dry weather during the summer were chiefly responsible for the crop turning out 10 percent smaller than last year. Rains came too late for proper sizing.

In Washington, prospects continue favorable in the irrigated areas in the Yakima Valley while dry weather checked growth in the western part of the State.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California is placed at 85,000 tons -- 12 percent more than the 1943 crop and 32 percent larger than average (1933-42) production. The crop of plums in Michigan is estimated at 6,200 tons -- 82 percent above last year and 23 percent above average.

Total production of prunes for all purposes (fresh basis) in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 107,000 tons compared with 135,500 tons in 1943

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and 142,600 tons the 10-year average. The prune deal in these States is about over. The bulk of the crop from eastern Washington went to fresh markets with a small proportion taken by processors. Spotted conditions prevailed in western Washington throughout the season but total production turned out higher than indicated on September 1. In both eastern and western Oregon the prune crop turned out better than indicated on September 1.

The tonnage of Washington and Oregon prunes used fresh is estimated at 38,800 tons, used for canning and freezing, 30,400 tons; and dried, 4,500 tons. Last year the quantities utilized in these States were 31,900 tons used fresh, 52,900 tons canned and frozen, and 12,000 tons dried. The 10-year averages are 30,720 tons for fresh use, 26,060 tons canned and frozen, and 18,380 tons dried.

In California, indicated production of dried prunes dropped from 163,000 tons (dry basis) as of September 1 to 157,000 tons as of October 1 compared with 196,000 tons last year and 195,000 tons, the average.

CITRUS FRUITS: Total United States production of early and midseason oranges for the 1944-45 season (the principal sources of orange supplies from October 1 to May 1) is expected to be about 1 percent less than in 1943-44. In Florida and California, 46,871,000 boxes of early and midseason oranges were produced in 1943-44 and 45,720,000 boxes are in prospect this season. The decrease in California Navels and miscellaneous oranges of approximately 2,300,000 boxes is partly offset by an increase of 1,200,000 boxes in the prospects for Florida early and midseason oranges. Early indications for Florida Valencias, which begin harvest in March, point to a crop of 25 million boxes compared with 20,400,000 boxes last season. The Tangerine crop in Florida is estimated at 4,700,000 boxes - an increase of 1,100,000 boxes over 1943-44.

Another record crop of grapefruit is in prospect this season. The total U. S. grapefruit crop for 1944-45 (exclusive of California summer crop for harvest next year) is indicated to be 61,166,000 boxes — an increase of about 7 million boxes over last year's record crop of 54,029,000. Florida expects 36 million boxes compared with 31 million harvested in 1943-44. Texas grapefruit prospects at 20,150,000 boxes compare with 17,710,000 last season, while Arizona expects a reduction from 4,080,000 boxes in 1943-44 to 3,700,000 for the present season.

The marketing of 1943-44 California Valencia oranges continued active during September. Weekly carlot shipments during the month were at a level about 400 cars higher than a year ago. By the first of October about 85 percent of the 30,800,000 box Valencia crop had been harvested. Florida orange movement for the 1944-45 season began in a small way the last week in September and will increase materially as October progresses. The movement of Florida grapefruit began a month earlier this year than last and by the first of October over 300 cars had moved to market. Heavy shipments are in prospect for October. The Texas grapefruit season is expected to open the week of October 9 while Arizona should begin harvest the first of November. Citrus groves in general are in excellent condition in all States with the exception of a few areas on the lower West coast of Florida where rainfall has been deficient.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Condition of California figs on October 1 was 83 percent compared with 86 percent in 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 76 percent. Figs have matured somewhat later than usual this season.

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Harvest of dried figs and canning of Kadotas reached a peak about October 1. Total fig production is expected to be smaller than last season. The October 1 condition of California olives was 48 percent, compared with 60 percent in 1943, and the 10-year average of 56 percent. The olive set is very uneven. Harvest of green olives for processing is in progress.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS

AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of walnuts in California is indicated to be 4 percent smaller than reported on September 1. Total production is now estimated at 64,000 tons which, if realized, will still be a record crop. Production in 1943 was 58,000 tons, and the 10-year (1933-42) average 50,740 tons. Excessive hot weather during late August and in September reduced prospects materially, both with respect to total orchard run tonnage and average quality. In Oregon, production of walnuts is indicated to be slightly larger than the estimates of September 1. A record crop of 7,400 tons is forecast, compared with 5,300 tons last season, and the 10-year average of 3,910 tons. Production is indicated to be relatively heavier in the Willamette Valley than in other producing areas. The California almond crop is estimated at 19,700 tons, the same as on September 1, compared with 16,000 tons in 1943 and the record crop of 22,000 tons in 1942. The crop is very uneven, largely because of the effects of spring frosts.

The filbert crops in Oregon and Washington are not turning out as well as anticipated earlier in the season. Estimated production of filberts in Oregon, placed at 5,600 tons, is 10 percent smaller than the record crop of 1943 but more than twice as large as the 10-year average. The crop in that State is developing very slowly and only small quantities had been harvested by October 1. In Washington, prospective production of filberts is indicated to be 850 tons, the same as the record crop of 1941. Production in 1943 was 830 tons. The nut set was somewhat disappointing on the Du Chilly variety but fairly good on other varieties.

PECANS: Pecan prospects on October 1 increased 5 percent over September and the total production is now placed at 150,050,000 pounds, compared with 128,949,000 in 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 92,010,000 pounds. Most of the increase in production this year is found in the important Texas areas which expect 45 million pounds in 1944, compared with 26 million last year. Louisiana prospects are also well above 1943. Most other States show comparatively small changes from a year ago, chiefly downward except for Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina.

The production of improved varieties is expected to total a little over 61 million pounds (41 percent of the total crop), an increase of nearly 5 million pounds over 1943. Last year improved varieties were about 44 percent of the total crop.

The seedling prospects at 88,909,000 pounds shows a 23 percent increase over the 72,261,000 pounds harvested in 1943, with most of the increase in Texas and Louisiana. Georgia and Florida seedling indications are slightly higher but smaller crops are expected for Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

CRANBERRIES: The United States cranberry crop is now estimated at 356,500 barrels -- a decrease of 15 percent from the September 1 indication of production. The 1943 crop totaled 680,900 barrels and the 10-year average is 632,740 barrels.

In Massachusetts, harvest of Early Blacks, which comprise about half the crop, is practically completed and picking of late berries is well under way. The crop is turning out much smaller than indicated prior to harvest, and production is now estimated at 165,000 barrels -- 1/5 less than indicated on September 1.

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The short crop is chiefly due to developments growing out of earlier unfavorable conditions, including a shortage of water in the fall of 1943, low winter and spring temperatures, dry weather during the summer, and insect damage. Berries are very small and fruit worm damage is extensive. To date, frost has caused no serious loss of berries, nor did the hurricane do any serious damage.

Estimated production in New Jersey was reduced to 53,000 barrels on October 1 from 59,000 on September 1. The 1943 crop was 62,000 barrels and the average is 96,400 barrels. Harvesting of Early Blacks is nearly completed and picking of Howes, Jerseys and other late varieties is well along. No frost damage has been reported.

Estimated Wisconsin production at 98,000 barrels as of October 1, is 16 percent below the September 1 indication of 117,000 barrels. The crop is now placed below that of last year (102,000 barrels) but above the average of 85,400 barrels. Washington has an estimated crop of 29,000 barrels -- the same as indicated on September 1. Last year 24,000 barrels were produced and the 10-year average is 19,150 barrels. The Oregon crop is now placed at 11,500 barrels which is an improvement of 17 percent over the September estimate of 9,800 barrels. Production last year was 7,900 barrels and the average is 6,990 barrels.

POTATOES: Late potatoes in many areas were benefited by September rains and mild weather, and the October 1 production prospect is slightly larger than the indication of September 1. Production in 1944 is now indicated to be 380,626,000 bushels, compared with 464,656,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 362,912,000 bushels.

In the 18 surplus late States, improvements in production prospects occurred in upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon. Improvements in prospects in these States more than offset declines in Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. The net change in the 12 other late States was very small. Prospective production in the 30 late States is placed at 302,677,000 bushels, compared with 363,543,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 288,276,000 bushels.

The early September rains in Maine were too late to affect the crop materially. Per-acre yields in the State vary widely, ranging from very light in central Maine to near-record levels in some parts of northern Aroostock County. For Aroostock County and for the State as a whole, about average (1933-42) yields are indicated despite the very low yields in some local areas. Harvesting of a good quality crop has progressed satisfactorily, with more than one-half the crop harvested by October 1. Upland potatoes in upstate New York were improved materially by mid-September rains and a better-than-average yield per acre is now indicated. Harvest in the muck land areas and on Long Island was virtually completed by October 1 and harvesting of the upland acreage is now general. Vines have been killed by frosts in all areas except sections of western New York near the lakes. In Pennsylvania, September rains increased the size of tubers and improved yield prospects for late varieties. Harvesting in that State is in full swing. Late varieties in Michigan and Wisconsin also were benefited by favorable September weather.

Prospects in Minnesota and North Dakota declined slightly during September. In Minnesota, there is more than the usual amount of scab and blight, and growers are moving their crops earlier than usual to minimize possible storage losses. Progress of harvesting in North Dakota has been good, with favorable weather prevailing for several weeks.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Frost in Idaho on September 15 killed back potatoes in the area from Idaho Falls northward, and yields in this section are running materially lower than last year. In other sections of the State, potatoes were developing rapidly on October 1, except for fields which ripened prematurely and produced very low yields. Harvesting conditions have been ideal to date. The Colorado indication is unchanged from September 1. Yields in the San Luis Valley are extremely variable, ranging from very poor to very good. The crop in the Valley was not over 40 percent harvested by October 1 and growers were concerned about possible losses from freezes. The Western Slope produced a very good crop which had a good start last spring and escaped damage from fall frosts. In the northwest area of the State, however, yields were reduced by dry weather and a short growing season. In northern Colorado, prospects continue good.

Conditions in the Pacific Northwest were favorable for the most part during September, and yield prospects improved in both Washington and Oregon, although non-irrigated crops have not done well because of dry weather.

In the 12 other late States as a group, indicated production is practically the same as on September 1. Increases in Connecticut and Indiana were nearly sufficient to offset reductions in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio and Iowa. No change was indicated for Vermont, West Virginia, Illinois, New Mexico and Arizona.

SWEETPOTATOES: The sweetpotato crop improved during September in most producing areas and the production indicated on October 1 is 4,711,000 bushels or 7 percent greater than the September 1 estimate. The indicated crop of 73,465,000 bushels is slightly higher than the 72,572,000 bushels harvested in 1943 and exceeds the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 67,182,000 bushels by 9 percent. The prospective yield of 89.1 bushels per acre compares with the 10-year average yield of 84.3 bushels and is the highest yield produced since 1929 with the exception of 1942 when the yield was 92.4 bushels.

The crop improved during September in all producing States except Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and California. Weather conditions in most States were very favorable for the growing crop.

Harvest of the crop is well under way as far north as New Jersey. Carlot shipments through September exceeded shipments to that date in 1943 by about 13 percent. Virginia, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey and Tennessee were supplying most of the sweetpotatoes being shipped the last week of September.

SUGARBEETS: Prospects as of October 1 point to a sugarbeet crop of 7,239,000 tons, which is not significantly different from the September 1 forecast. Should present prospects materialize this year's crop would be 11 percent above the low production of last year, although 28 percent below the 10-year (1933-42) average, and 41 percent less than the record high crop of 1940. Yield per acre this year is indicated at 12.1 tons, compared with 11.9 tons last year, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 11.8 tons.

The wet spring in most areas made beet seeding operations difficult and resulted in poor stands generally. Beets, in the States where precipitation is the only source of moisture, experienced an unusually dry summer but are going into harvest with about average yields. In other States, irrigation water was generally ample. Warm days and cool nights during September in most areas were conducive to sucrose development.

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Harvest of beets had become general in California on October 1 and had commenced in Montana and some other areas. An increased number of mechanical beet lifters, topers and loaders will operate this year in the principal sugarbeet growing sections.

SUGARCANE: A sugarcane crop of 6,303,000 tons for both sugar and seed -- an increase of 137,000 tons over the prospective crop a month earlier -- is now indicated for this year. The 1943 crop amounted to 6,510,000 tons and the 10-year (1933-42) average production is 5,329,000 tons. It is estimated that the Louisiana crop will yield 5,343,000 tons and the prospective crop in Florida is placed at 960,000 tons.

The sugarcane crop in Louisiana responded to good rains in early September which brought much of the cane up to normal developments by October 1. With a larger number of mechanical harvesters and a program for using prisoners of war already established, it is thought that the available labor supply will be adequate for saving the crop. Most mills in Louisiana are expected to be grinding cane by sometime during the week beginning October 16. The crop in the Florida Everglades is reported to be in good condition.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The largest crop of sorghum grain of record seems assured on the basis of October 1 conditions. Prospective production as of October 1, a considerable portion of which is already harvested, is 151,551,000 bushels, about 1.6 million bushels more than indicated a month ago and 86 million bushels more than the 1933-42 average production. A major portion of the big crop now in prospect is safe from frost, especially in the main producing States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The average yield of 18.0 bushels per harvested acre is among the highest of record and compared with 17.9 bushels indicated last month, 15.5 bushels harvested in 1943 and 13.4, the 1933-42 average. Prospective yields have improved each month since August 1 this year. During September, yield prospects in all producing States except New Mexico, either improved or remained unchanged.

As a whole, growing conditions during September were very favorable for growth, maturity and harvest of some early fields has begun in the Southern plains area. The south Texas crop was harvested early in the season and harvest is under way in other areas of the State. About 38 percent of the 1944 U. S. crop is expected in the three States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. While production prospects remained unchanged in Texas and Oklahoma improvement occurred during September in Kansas and a production of almost 37 million bushels is now expected.

State by State, prospects are very promising and indicated yields, with few exceptions are far above last year and the average. While the frost hazard exists in some sections, in general it is of little concern, since maturity has been rapid in recent weeks. No frosts of consequence occurred before October 1 in any producing State. Thus the Nation's outstanding sorghum grain crop seems well along the road to reality.

HAY: October 1 reports of harvested yields per acre indicate that the overall hay situation is substantially the same as a month ago. The indicated total supply per animal unit is approximately midway between the 10-year average and that available in 1943. Indicated production of tame hay is 84 million tons, which would be 3 million less than in 1943 but 9 million more than the 10-year average. The 1944 production of nearly 14 million tons of wild hay is the largest since 1927.

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Production of tame hay is above the 10-year average except in Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wyoming, eight of the Atlantic coast and New England states. However, yields per acre are below the 10-year average in New England, in some of the southeastern States, and some southwestern States.

Alfalfa hay yields per acre are below average in most States east of the Mississippi River but are generally good to the West where in some places fields have been made an extra cutting this year. Production is expected to be $31\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, which would be about 1 million less than the 1943 crop.

Yields per acre of lespedeza hay, which is a very important kind in the Northeast, are generally low this year and some fields intended for hay have been converted to pasture. The dry summer east of the Mississippi River also held down yields of soybean and cowpea hays. Peanut hay, which is less widely grown, generally yielded near average.

PASTURES: With growth revived by fall rains and favored by above-normal temperatures, pasture feed improved substantially during September, and on October 1 it was the second best for the date in fifteen years. For the country as a whole the condition of farm pastures on October 1 averaged 77 percent of normal compared with 70 percent on September 1 this year and 71 percent on October 1, 1943, when substantial drought areas existed in the central Atlantic Seaboard States and the West South Central region. Very poor pastures were still apparent in scattered parts of the area from New England southwestward to Texas where drought was severe a month earlier. With the substantial rains of late September providing ample moisture in most Central and Eastern portions of the country, pasture feed after this fall will depend on the length of the growing season which is already showing toward a close in the Northeast.

In the Atlantic Coast States from Connecticut and Rhode Island southward through Virginia, pastures improved during September and, except for New York, were much better than on October 1 a year ago. In northern New England, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, pasture conditions also were materially improved from September 1, but were sharply below both October 1 last year and the 1933-42 average for that date. In Wisconsin and Illinois, pastures were much improved, with available green feed about equal to last year and slightly better than average. In the West North Central area, pasture condition was higher than for any recent year except 1942 when fall pastures were exceptionally good.

In the South Central Region, Kentucky and Tennessee, pastures showed marked recovery from drought conditions earlier this year. Pastures were better than average in all States of the area and better than a year ago in all except Tennessee. In the Great Plains territory, pastures were almost uniformly good and ranges carried an ample supply of cured feed. Elsewhere in the West, pastures and ranges were variable with considerable areas of poor to fair condition in Arizona, Utah, western Colorado, northern Idaho, eastern Washington, Oregon and central California.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during September was estimated at 9.4 billion pounds, or about 1 percent more than the 9.3 billion pounds produced during that month last year. September was the first month since May this year that total milk production exceeded that of a year earlier. During the three preceding months—June, July, and August—production was lower than in the comparable months of 1943. While the production of milk during September was exceeded in that month of 1942, it is, with that exception, the largest production for the month in sixteen years of record. The cumulative production during the first nine months this year totals 93.0 billion pounds compared with 93.2 billion pounds during the comparable months last year. The per capita milk production in September was 2.26 pounds compared with 2.25 in September last year and the 10-year (1933-42) September average of 2.18 pounds.

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as of

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1933-42 Average, 1943 and 1944

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita		
	Average			1944	Average	
	1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1933-42	1943
	Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds	
August	9,525	10,571	10,360	98	2.36	2.49
September	8,507	9,255	9,380	101	2.18	2.25
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	83,560	93,172	93,037	99.9	2.36	2.50
						2.46

Daily milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.24 pounds on October 1, about 2 percent higher than on that date last year, and 3 percent more than the 10-year October 1 average. Milk production per cow in herd declined less sharply during September this year than in any year since 1937. Production per cow was higher than on October 1 a year earlier in all the major geographic regions except in the West North Central States where it was slightly lower. The increases ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic States to nearly 4 percent in the South Central Area. Compared with the 10-year average, the October 1 milk production per cow was higher in all regions, with percent increases ranging from 1 percent in the South Central States to 10 percent in the Western States.

The percentage of cows being milked averaged 67.8 on October 1, the lowest for that date since 1925. Last year on October 1, the percentage of cows milked was 68.8 and the 10-year (1933-42) October 1 average is 71.5 percent. Usually the percentage of cows milked declines about 2 percentage points from September 1 to October 1 but in 1943 and 1944 the decline was 2.4 points. The percentage of cows milked has been under average each month since April 1943. Compared with October 1 1943, the percentage of cows milked was smaller in all regions except the North Atlantic where it was the same.

The percentage of cows milked has been unusually low in the West North Central and South Central regions, and in those areas the decline in percent milked was about seasonal during September. In the East North Central and Western States, the percent milked declined less than seasonally during September, and on October 1 it was nearly up to a year earlier.

GRAIN FED: The amount of grain fed per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 3.35 pounds on October 1, compared with 3.20 pounds on that date a year ago. Grain feeding is increasing seasonally as is indicated by a comparison of the October 1 rate with the August 1 rate, which averaged 3.13 pounds per cow.

Compared with October 1, 1943, the current rate of feeding is heavier in the North Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and Western States. In the West North Central Area it is not quite up to that of a year earlier, and in the South Central States it is the same as it was on October 1 last year. Grain feeding on October 1 was heaviest in the North Atlantic Area where it averaged 5.3 pounds per cow, and lightest in the South Central States where it averaged 2.2 pounds per cow. Compared with August 1, the rate of feeding increased seasonally in all regions and in most States. There was only a small increase of 1 percent in the New England States and about 3 percent in the South Atlantic. In other areas, feeding increased between August 1 and October 1 from 4 percent in the South Central to about 9 percent in the West North Central and Western States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,515,000,000 eggs in September, a record production for the month -- 6 percent above the previous high of last year and 48 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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September egg production was at its highest level in all parts of the country, regional increases varying from 30 to 64 percent above average. Increases in September egg production over that month last year were 9 percent in the West, 8 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the West North Central States. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was the highest of record in all parts of the country. The U. S. production during the period was 47,818,000,000 eggs - 6 percent above last year and 48 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production during September was 10.3 eggs per layer, compared with 10.0 eggs last year and 9.1 for the 10-year average. A record high rate of lay was reached in all parts of the country except the South Central States where it was exceeded only by the record rate of September 1941. Egg production per average layer on hand for the first 9 months of this year was 123.4 eggs, compared with 121.0 eggs last year and 111.8 for the 10-year average. The rate of lay compared with last year showed increases of from 1 percent in the East North Central to 6 percent in the Western States. The rate by regions exceeded the 10-year average from 7 to 19 percent.

There was an average of 341,024,000 layers in farm flocks during September, an increase of 3 percent from last year and 31 percent above the 10-year average September holdings. Layers increased by about 39 million from September 1 to October 1 this year or 12 percent, compared with an increase of about 34 million or 11 percent last year. On October 1, there were 3 percent more layers on farms than a year earlier. The movement of pullets into laying flocks is earlier this year than last. From September 1 to October 1 of this year pullets not of laying age decreased by 57 million or 21 percent of the September 1 holdings, compared with a decrease of 52 million or 16 percent of the September 1 holdings last year. Most of these pullets moved into laying flocks.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 35.5 cents per dozen, compared with 41.6 cents a year ago and 24.4 cents for the 10-year average. The relative seasonal increase in egg prices during the month ending September 15 was slightly more than last year but less than half the 10-year average seasonal increase.

Chicken prices declined 0.4 cents per pound during the month, the same as last year, compared with a 10-year average seasonal increase of 0.4 cents. The September 15 price was 23.7 cents per pound compared with 25.2 cents a year ago and 14.8 cents for the 10-year average.

Although turkey prices made less than the 5-year average seasonal increase during the month to 31.1 cents per pound in mid-September, they were the highest for the month in 12 years of records, 7 percent above a year ago, and over twice the 10-year average price.

The average cost of feed in a U. S. farm poultry ration declined slightly more than 1 percent during the month ending September 15, and on that date was 4 percent above a year ago and 62 percent above the 10-year average.

The egg-feed price relationship on September 15 was considerably less favorable than a year ago and the 10-year average. The chicken-feed ratio was also considerably less favorable than a year ago but equal to the 10-year average. The turkey-feed ratio, however, was more favorable than a year ago and considerably more favorable than the 10-year average.

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as of
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1: Chick hatching began early this year and the demand

for chicks during January, February and March, was almost as good as in 1943. Hatchings in April, however, dropped off about 9 percent compared with a year earlier. In May they dropped off 29 percent and in June, 65 percent. On July 1 there were 19 percent fewer young chickens on farms than a year earlier. There were 142 million chicks under 3 months old on farms September 1--84 million or 37 percent less than were on farms a year earlier. This decrease indicates a much smaller late hatch this year than last, with a smaller proportion of the annual hatch coming after June 1.

A preliminary estimate of numbers of young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 shows a total of 442,714,000 birds--18 percent less than a year ago, but 16 percent above the 10-year average. This is consistent with the smaller number of chickens raised this year, as indicated by the July 1 preliminary estimate, which showed 20 percent fewer chickens raised this year than last. It also reflects the light late hatch after June 1 this year compared with last year.

Young chickens decreased in all parts of the country this year. Decreases below a year ago were 25 percent in the West, 20 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States, 17 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States, and 16 percent in the West North Central States. Of the total holdings of young chickens on October 1, 30 percent were pullet layers, 48 percent were pullets not of laying age, and 22 percent were other young chickens. This compares with 23 percent pullet layers a year ago, 49 percent pullets not of laying age, and 28 percent other young chickens.

There were 344,004,000 pullets on farms October 1--12 percent less than a year ago, but 26 percent above the 10-year average. Of these pullets about 39 percent were of laying age on October 1 and 61 percent not of laying age but potential additions to the laying flock this fall and winter. This compares with 32 percent of laying age and 68 percent not of laying age a year ago. Laying pullets in flocks were 8 percent more than on October 1 last year, while pullets not of laying age were 21 percent less.

The number of potential layers on October 1, i.e., hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age, was estimated at 571,275,000--7 percent less than a year ago but 27 percent above the 10-year average holdings. Of these potential layers 60 percent were pullets and 40 percent hens compared with 63 percent pullets and 37 percent hens a year ago. Judging from past experience in a year of decreasing chicken numbers, 7 percent fewer potential layers on October 1 would indicate about 9 percent fewer layers on the following January. However, uncertain war-time conditions, which will determine the government egg purchase program, the price of eggs and the cost of feed, may alter the situation in either direction.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 were estimated at 227,271,000 birds--a fraction of 1 percent more than a year ago, and 28 percent above the 10-year average. On January 1, potential layers were 6 percent more than a year earlier and the reduction to 7 percent less on October 1 reflects the heavy marketings of fowl from January 1 to October 1 this year. During this period, about 10 percent more fowl were marketed than during the same period in 1943.

Other young chickens on farms October 1, mostly cockerels and young chickens for meat, were estimated at 98,710,000 birds--a decrease of 34 percent from a year ago and 8 percent below the 10-year average. This large decrease reflects the much smaller than average holdings of meat birds this year compared with the higher than average holdings last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944	1944
	Bushels		Thousand Bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	571	640
N.H.	41.0	41.0	40.0	635	615
Vt.	37.8	38.0	40.0	2,759	2,432
Mass.	41.0	42.0	41.0	1,657	1,722
R.I.	37.8	38.0	38.0	332	304
Conn.	39.2	40.0	40.0	1,946	1,920
N.Y.	34.9	35.0	34.0	23,735	22,715
N.J.	38.6	34.0	32.0	7,342	6,086
Pa.	41.2	38.0	38.0	54,713	49,172
Ohio	42.3	49.5	38.0	147,230	174,042
Ind.	39.2	49.0	37.0	164,777	210,406
Ill.	40.4	50.0	46.0	330,989	426,600
Mich.	33.4	34.0	34.0	52,772	52,904
Wis.	35.0	43.5	43.0	83,275	108,924
Minn.	34.1	41.5	40.0	155,934	215,468
Iowa	42.5	59.0	53.0	421,769	640,740
Mo.	23.4	31.0	35.5	102,573	139,810
N.Dak.	16.6	22.5	27.0	18,812	25,335
S.Dak.	14.4	22.5	35.0	43,737	79,718
Nebr.	15.4	26.0	37.5	116,838	216,632
Kans.	14.2	23.0	32.0	44,701	84,318
Del.	28.6	25.0	26.0	4,013	3,225
Md.	33.9	26.0	34.0	16,704	11,804
Va.	24.8	25.0	25.5	34,638	33,275
W.Va.	27.7	34.0	26.0	12,884	14,042
N.C.	19.5	22.0	21.5	46,720	51,018
S.C.	13.6	16.0	15.5	23,209	24,720
Ga.	10.2	12.0	11.0	42,873	45,288
Fla.	9.6	11.0	10.0	7,050	8,151
Ky.	24.4	27.5	23.0	65,808	75,350
Tenn.	23.4	23.0	20.0	65,238	65,964
Ala.	12.9	15.0	15.0	44,317	48,510
Miss.	15.0	15.5	16.5	43,845	43,508
Ark.	15.6	12.5	16.0	34,248	25,262
La.	14.8	16.5	14.0	22,922	23,018
Okla.	14.4	12.5	19.5	26,488	23,350
Tex.	15.3	16.0	13.0	75,569	88,416
Mont.	12.7	17.0	19.5	2,071	3,230
Idaho	41.3	49.5	47.0	1,794	1,683
Wyo.	11.0	11.0	13.0	1,830	1,243
Colo.	10.8	15.5	17.0	11,721	14,430
N.Mex.	14.0	15.5	17.0	2,614	2,930
Ariz.	12.1	11.5	11.5	434	402
Utah	24.9	31.5	30.0	608	882
Nev.	30.0	30.0	30.0	81	120
Wash.	34.6	47.0	39.0	1,195	1,457
Oreg.	31.0	36.5	33.0	1,938	1,862
Calif.	32.0	34.0	33.0	2,440	2,516
U.S.	25.8	32.5	32.8	2,369,384	3,076,159
					3,196,977

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1943	Prelim.	Average	1943	
	1933-42	1944	1944	1933-42	1944	
	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand Bushels</u>		
Maine	19.4	24.0	19.0	87	48	38
N.Y.	22.9	18.0	25.9	6,612	4,528	9,258
N.J.	22.2	20.0	23.0	1,234	920	1,380
Pa.	19.6	17.0	22.0	18,589	13,435	20,276
Ohio	20.3	16.5	23.5	42,003	26,449	48,057
Ind.	17.0	16.0	21.0	28,154	15,274	26,727
Ill.	17.8	16.5	20.5	34,580	16,821	25,608
Mich.	20.2	17.0	24.9	16,654	11,196	23,928
Wis.	16.6	19.5	21.2	1,686	1,345	1,445
Minn.	14.1	16.3	16.9	23,421	18,008	21,414
Iowa	17.9	20.8	17.8	6,779	2,994	2,337
Mo.	14.4	13.0	17.5	26,875	12,649	27,300
N.Dak.	10.3	18.8	16.3	75,820	154,156	163,025
S.Dak.	8.4	10.9	12.3	20,413	32,057	38,340
Nebr.	13.5	20.8	12.4	41,085	61,285	38,745
Kans.	12.3	14.2	16.7	126,060	144,241	198,458
Del.	18.4	18.0	21.0	1,364	1,008	1,407
Md.	19.2	17.0	24.0	7,634	4,913	9,096
Va.	14.3	13.0	21.5	8,081	5,863	12,126
W.Va.	14.8	13.5	17.5	1,952	1,053	1,820
N.C.	12.4	12.5	17.0	5,952	5,812	9,486
S.C.	10.4	11.5	13.0	2,050	3,002	3,523
Ga.	9.5	11.0	13.0	1,718	2,123	2,834
Ky.	14.2	13.5	18.5	5,992	3,902	7,807
Tenn.	11.9	12.0	15.0	4,901	4,116	6,930
Ala.	10.8	11.5	14.5	77	138	218
Miss.	—	28.0	26.0	—	224	468
Ark.	9.6	11.0	12.0	530	198	540
Okla.	12.0	9.5	18.5	48,419	31,711	85,414
Tex.	9.7	11.0	18.5	28,195	36,366	77,071
Mont.	12.5	21.6	19.8	42,550	74,335	79,752
Idaho	24.4	27.1	30.9	24,194	22,720	30,678
Wyo.	12.8	15.6	15.8	2,593	3,439	3,708
Colo.	13.7	22.4	14.6	14,084	31,540	18,785
N.Mex.	10.2	9.5	13.4	2,305	2,405	3,152
Ariz.	22.1	21.0	25.0	890	462	600
Utah	21.0	24.3	28.6	5,236	5,417	8,052
Nev.	25.7	28.5	27.9	421	542	585
Wash.	23.2	26.2	26.8	48,198	51,667	64,283
Oreg.	21.2	26.8	25.9	18,512	19,500	24,064
Calif.	18.0	18.5	19.0	14,246	8,436	10,146
U.S.	14.1	16.5	18.2	760,199	836,298	1,108,881

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM : BUCKWHEAT : DURUM WHEAT

State	Preliminary 1944		Indicated Oct. 1, 1944		Preliminary 1944	
	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production
	Bu.	1,000 bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	19.0	38	18.0	126	:	:
Vt.	--	--	19.0	19	:	:
N.Y.	20.0	80	17.0	2,890	:	:
Pa.	21.0	168	19.0	2,983	:	:
Ohio	23.0	23	19.0	266	:	:
Ind.	20.0	120	15.0	180	:	:
Ill.	21.0	147	15.5	93	:	:
Mich.	16.0	128	16.0	560	:	:
Wis.	21.5	710	14.5	392	:	:
Minn.	17.0	18,904	14.0	840	17.5	718
Iowa	14.5	87	15.0	45	--	--
Mo.	--	--	12.5	12	--	--
N.Dak.	16.5	132,924	14.0	84	15.5	30,101
S.Dak.	12.5	33,112	15.0	45	10.5	2,468
Nebr.	10.0	920	--	--	:	:
Kans.	9.0	45	--	--	:	:
Md.	--	--	20.0	100	:	:
Va.	--	--	16.5	116	:	:
W.Va.	--	--	19.0	209	:	:
N.C.	--	--	14.5	58	:	:
Ky.	--	--	13.0	39	:	:
Tenn.	--	--	14.5	44	:	:
Mont.	18.5	53,095	--	--	:	:
Idaho	34.0	12,988	--	--	:	:
Wyo.	12.0	1,008	--	--	:	:
Colo.	15.0	2,415	--	--	:	:
N.Mex.	17.0	357	--	--	:	:
Utah	33.0	2,409	--	--	:	:
Nev.	27.0	405	--	--	:	:
Wash.	24.5	25,039	--	--	:	:
Oreg.	23.5	4,348	--	--	:	:
U.S.	17.2	289,470	17.0	9,101	15.0	33,287

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
Thousand bushels						
Av.						

1933-42	315,315	200,147	127,402	28,340	88,995	760,199
1943	354,916	133,317	227,689	37,177	83,199	836,298
1944 2/	486,396	232,813	249,608	34,211	105,853	1,108,881

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are now shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1943	Prelim.	Average	1943	Prelim.
	1933-42		1944	1933-42		1944
	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand Bushels</u>		
Maine	37.2	39.0	37.0	4,098	3,315	3,663
N.H.	38.0	35.0	36.0	280	210	252
Vt.	31.9	27.0	29.0	1,720	1,188	1,305
Mass.	33.1	31.0	32.0	186	155	192
R.I.	31.1	31.0	31.0	47	31	31
Conn.	31.1	30.0	28.0	145	120	112
N.Y.	29.4	17.0	30.0	24,470	9,724	23,670
N.J.	30.3	25.0	30.0	1,371	1,100	1,200
Pa.	29.4	19.5	28.5	25,912	14,878	23,712
Ohio	33.6	24.0	33.5	40,351	29,424	37,754
Ind.	29.0	23.0	25.5	38,976	33,212	32,512
Ill.	32.9	33.0	31.5	115,311	113,091	100,390
Mich.	32.8	21.0	32.5	43,549	23,898	45,858
Wis.	32.1	39.0	42.5	76,610	100,347	118,108
Minn.	32.4	33.0	35.0	135,359	142,791	167,720
Iowa	32.0	37.5	30.0	178,708	184,012	147,150
Mo.	23.4	23.0	18.0	40,710	51,750	30,780
N.Dak.	22.0	34.0	34.0	35,220	70,924	82,994
S.Dak.	23.2	30.0	33.0	40,764	70,500	96,855
Nebr.	21.0	33.0	17.5	37,248	71,676	32,305
Kans.	23.6	24.0	18.5	35,931	47,424	29,970
Del.	29.6	25.0	29.0	77	100	116
Md.	29.4	24.0	30.0	1,061	1,032	1,200
Va.	22.0	20.0	29.0	2,252	2,860	3,944
W.Va.	21.5	20.5	22.0	1,721	1,599	1,320
N.C.	22.6	21.5	29.0	5,372	5,977	8,236
S.C.	21.0	22.0	23.0	10,481	14,102	15,479
Ga.	18.8	19.5	23.5	8,137	10,120	12,690
Fla.	13.6	15.0	30.0	133	150	300
Ky.	18.1	20.0	20.5	1,416	1,760	1,538
Tenn.	18.3	21.0	23.0	1,725	3,339	3,473
Ala.	18.8	20.5	23.5	2,433	3,936	4,747
Miss.	27.5	30.0	37.0	4,046	9,000	14,097
Ark.	22.4	25.0	28.5	4,967	6,850	8,578
La.	27.6	29.0	31.0	1,734	3,712	4,774
Okla.	19.6	18.0	19.5	26,831	22,914	30,030
Tex.	23.0	18.0	27.0	53,213	21,780	42,471
Mont.	27.2	40.0	40.0	9,104	18,760	16,880
Idaho	37.6	40.0	42.0	5,999	7,400	7,938
Wyo.	27.2	31.0	32.0	2,963	3,999	4,512
Colo.	28.2	31.5	29.5	4,373	5,355	5,516
N.Mex.	24.2	24.0	30.0	634	816	810
Ariz.	27.8	27.0	32.0	222	243	384
Utah	37.8	42.0	40.0	1,388	1,890	1,920
Nev.	36.8	41.0	39.0	166	369	390
Wash.	45.4	48.5	47.5	7,887	9,264	7,980
Oreg.	30.3	38.0	36.0	8,889	11,362	11,088
Calif.	28.9	32.0	30.0	4,089	5,408	5,310
U.S.	28.6	29.8	30.1	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,192,254

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1944

October 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1933-42	1943	Prelim. 1944	Average 1933-42	1943	Prelim. 1944
	Bushels					Thousand Bushels
Maine	27.6	30.0	27.0	121	120	81
Vt.	27.3	23.0	24.0	145	115	96
N.Y.	24.8	16.5	25.0	3,476	1,650	2,750
N.J.	26.7	26.0	29.0	108	182	203
Pa.	28.4	22.0	26.5	2,649	2,750	2,332
Ohio	23.9	20.0	24.0	718	800	408
Ind.	21.8	21.5	26.0	924	1,268	1,222
Ill.	24.9	22.0	25.5	3,318	2,002	1,632
Mich.	26.1	16.5	26.0	5,235	2,558	3,744
Wis.	28.3	26.0	26.0	20,372	9,022	5,148
Minn.	23.6	18.5	19.0	44,911	22,718	15,162
Iowa	23.7	22.5	19.0	9,844	1,102	285
Mo.	18.6	18.0	20.0	2,359	2,160	1,600
N.Dak.	16.9	24.0	23.0	28,443	63,648	61,617
S.Dak.	16.2	16.5	15.0	25,164	35,343	26,025
Nebr.	16.4	18.0	11.5	18,207	27,918	11,236
Kans.	13.1	14.0	17.0	8,980	15,540	15,096
Del.	1/30.4	29.0	30.0	1/91	261	300
Md.	28.8	23.0	30.0	1,492	1,748	2,040
Va.	25.0	21.0	31.0	1,486	1,575	2,108
W.Va.	24.7	19.0	24.0	190	209	216
N.C.	20.7	20.5	26.0	360	922	1,170
S.C.	17.0	18.5	19.5	96	222	234
Ga.	1/17.6	17.0	20.0	1/93	187	220
Ky.	22.7	21.0	23.5	1,083	2,037	2,115
Tenn.	18.6	17.0	19.0	969	1,819	2,090
Ark.	1/15.6	15.0	17.0	1/127	120	170
Okla.	15.6	10.0	19.0	4,661	3,750	5,700
Tex.	16.0	13.0	28.0	3,131	3,341	8,428
Mont.	22.4	31.5	31.5	4,024	15,939	17,325
Idaho	33.7	34.0	37.0	6,627	12,716	12,580
Wyo.	24.7	29.5	28.0	1,765	3,392	3,500
Colo.	21.0	24.0	21.5	9,620	17,616	13,889
N.Mex.	22.9	23.0	29.0	308	667	1,015
Ariz.	31.8	31.0	37.0	1,068	1,612	2,738
Utah	40.9	47.0	46.0	3,406	7,097	6,578
Nev.	36.0	36.0	38.0	440	864	874
Wash.	34.2	39.0	38.0	3,921	11,700	9,348
Oreg.	28.9	36.5	33.5	4,759	9,125	6,533
Calif.	26.9	28.0	28.0	31,734	36,372	32,284
U.S.	21.7	21.9	22.7	256,350	322,187	287,091

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Grain Stocks on Farms on October 1 1/

Corn (old crop) 2/ Wheat Oats

STATE : Average: 1943 : 1944 : Average: 1943 : 1944 : Average: 1943 : 1944
: 1933-42: : 1933-42: : 1933-42: : 1933-42:

Thousand bushels

Maine	4	3	8	79	36	35	3,794	3,083	3,443
N. H.	14	13	16	--	--	--	248	202	247
Vt.	20	8	8	--	--	--	1,518	1,045	1,201
Mass.	28	43	44	--	--	--	166	135	180
R.I.	6	4	1	--	--	--	39	29	29
Conn.	58	45	20	--	--	--	127	114	106
N. Y.	646	1,032	462	4,285	3,305	5,184	22,591	9,141	22,250
N. J.	669	1,163	364	728	506	856	1,184	825	1,044
Pa.	3,582	4,343	2,724	11,106	8,195	11,963	22,430	12,646	20,392
Ohio	10,204	22,575	9,638	21,020	14,018	21,626	33,226	25,305	31,336
Ind.	13,705	27,048	13,103	11,599	6,415	8,553	30,040	26,570	24,059
Ill.	57,906	48,231	20,412	11,444	5,887	6,402	90,512	87,080	77,300
Mich.	4,266	9,821	3,517	11,671	7,165	15,075	39,542	22,703	40,814
Wis.	3,564	6,911	4,791	1,448	1,547	1,517	68,436	89,309	107,478
Minn.	24,910	18,676	14,275	15,609	15,307	13,277	117,372	122,800	142,562
Iowa	111,434	104,116	59,909	3,202	2,635	1,846	146,825	154,570	123,606
Mo.	14,264	18,594	12,485	10,093	6,957	10,101	33,564	42,952	26,779
N. Dak.	577	880	428	50,028	120,242	114,118	35,663	66,669	74,695
S. Dak.	8,162	13,393	6,268	15,075	26,287	24,921	37,974	62,745	83,295
Nebr.	29,072	32,592	17,017	22,428	40,448	22,472	32,378	55,191	28,751
Kans.	5,521	10,770	5,912	50,215	86,545	93,275	26,025	36,991	21,878
Del.	278	337	125	700	383	591	57	65	81
Md.	1,275	992	591	2,749	1,523	2,638	811	795	924
Va.	2,122	2,784	2,603	4,452	3,107	6,669	1,626	2,031	2,564
W. Va.	1,126	1,047	1,728	1,230	611	1,310	1,392	1,343	1,148
N. C.	3,602	2,739	4,459	3,422	3,603	5,122	2,948	3,168	4,612
S. C.	1,566	1,250	2,301	884	1,201	1,268	4,725	7,192	8,668
Ga.	3,157	1,864	3,312	822	977	1,190	2,880	3,846	5,457
Fla.	238	63	412	--	--	--	25	24	60
Ky.	5,392	9,662	6,274	1,526	1,015	1,718	897	915	892
Tenn.	3,759	4,419	3,823	1,883	1,358	2,495	1,020	1,670	1,736
Ala.	2,187	1,721	2,599	36	55	65	896	1,653	2,041
Miss.	1,333	1,446	1,271	--	78	164	1,630	4,500	5,498
Ark.	2,016	2,520	1,174	253	89	227	2,364	3,425	5,490
La.	749	837	675	--	--	--	705	1,670	2,387
Okla.	1,470	2,038	894	17,270	11,099	26,478	19,340	16,727	21,922
Tex.	3,672	3,001	4,288	6,771	9,455	19,268	22,126	13,068	23,784
Mont.	76	170	96	27,443	70,618	59,016	9,525	21,574	19,243
Idaho	133	213	102	11,696	12,042	18,100	4,598	4,958	6,350
Wyo.	68	126	22	1,939	3,611	3,003	2,727	3,879	4,377
Colo.	638	1,379	835	7,463	18,293	8,265	3,637	4,391	4,468
N. Mex.	184	294	141	750	1,010	1,481	398	408	526
Ariz.	56	56	47	256	97	138	129	109	196
Utah	4	4	1	3,192	3,250	5,314	1,090	1,342	1,344
Nev.	0	0	0	317	434	410	140	258	273
Wash.	17	32	38	11,638	18,600	17,999	5,904	6,763	5,347
Oreg.	67	58	162	5,824	8,775	8,182	6,509	8,749	7,762
Calif.	4	0	0	2,166	2,784	4,058	912	1,082	1,595
U. S.	323,800	359,313	209,675	354,739	519,563	546,390	842,667	935,710	970,188

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 31.

2/ Data based on corn for grain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FLAXSEED

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Preliminary 1944		Yield per acre		Production	
	Yield		Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	per acre	Production	1933-42	1943	1944	1943
Ill.	11.0	33	23.2	30.0	27.0	46
Mich.	9.0	45	--	--	--	--
Wis.	12.5	75	--	--	--	--
Minn.	7.5	6,952	--	--	--	--
Iowa	5.0	610	1/ 21.5	18.0	20.0	1/ 87
Mo.	5.5	77	15.0	19.0	21.0	958
N.Dak.	8.0	8,192	--	12.0	12.5	--
S.Dak.	8.5	2,508	1/ 8.9	9.0	13.0	1/1,031
Nebr.	8.0	16	10.9	14.4	18.0	1,691
Kans.	4.5	684	10.4	14.5	20.5	11,189
Ark.	--	--	12.9	10.0	14.0	156
Ia.	--	--	15.4	17.0	15.0	37
Okla.	4.0	200	10.0	9.0	13.0	7,784
Tex.	10.0	340	14.6	16.5	18.0	33,790
Mont.	8.0	2,048	--	--	--	--
Idaho	9.0	9	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	4.5	4	--	--	--	--
Colo.	--	--	8.8	12.7	13.0	1,160
N.Mex.	--	--	12.3	8.5	15.0	2,218
Ariz.	22.0	440	29.9	34.0	34.0	820
Wash.	9.0	9	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	9.5	19	--	--	--	--
Calif.	18.0	2,952	34.6	37.0	37.0	4,504
U.S.	8.2	25,213	13.4	15.5	18.0	65,362
						103,168
						151,551

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Preliminary 1944	
	Yield	
	per acre	Production
Illinois	620	4,000
Kansas	360	3,600
Oklahoma	375	18,800
Texas	370	8,900
Colorado	350	16,800
New Mexico	300	10,500
United States	360.6	62,600

RICE

State	Indicated Oct. 1, 1944	
	Yield	
	per acre	Production
Arkansas	Bu.	1,000 bu.
Louisiana	50.0	13,400
Texas	37.5	21,412
California	49.0	19,208
United States	65.0	15,990
	47.4	70,010

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Yield	Per	Acre		Production		Pre-
	Average		liminary		Average		liminary
	1933-42	1943	1944		1933-42	1943	1944
T o n s						1,000 t o n s	
Maine	0.88	1.00	0.82		796	857	707
N.H.	1.08	1.23	1.05		378	411	359
Vt.	1.17	1.38	1.11		1,046	1,190	963
Mass.	1.40	1.62	1.16		491	559	420
R.I.	1.32	1.32	1.10		48	45	38
Conn.	1.41	1.46	1.06		402	408	301
N.Y.	1.28	1.56	1.40		5,015	6,185	5,403
N.J.	1.56	1.61	1.40		351	394	330
Pa.	1.29	1.52	1.45		3,008	3,399	3,162
Ohio	1.31	1.44	1.40		3,240	3,505	3,228
Ind.	1.25	1.35	1.25		2,415	2,774	2,515
Ill.	1.28	1.28	1.35		3,536	3,327	3,420
Mich.	1.29	1.42	1.30		3,356	3,823	3,334
Wis.	1.56	1.81	1.62		5,499	7,033	6,320
Minn.	1.46	1.82	1.59		4,171	5,480	4,683
Iowa	1.44	1.65	1.75		4,851	5,017	5,724
Mo.	1.00	1.14	1.10		2,834	3,575	3,695
N.Dak.	1.03	1.44	1.40		1,124	1,178	1,149
S.Dak.	.94	1.38	1.50		762	819	918
Nebr.	1.30	1.65	1.99		1,570	1,597	2,010
Kans.	1.43	1.79	2.05		1,259	1,690	1,915
Del.	1.32	1.15	1.18		86	94	91
Md.	1.28	1.24	1.15		508	545	485
Va.	1.06	1.03	1.03		1,198	1,420	1,491
W.Va.	1.08	1.22	1.02		739	964	813
N.C.	.91	.93	.94		942	1,263	1,204
S.C.	.71	.67	.70		414	471	444
Ga.	.55	.52	.50		597	872	784
Fla.	.54	.51	.54		56	73	76
Ky.	1.13	1.21	1.05		1,628	2,144	1,890
Tenn.	1.05	1.05	.76		1,925	2,217	1,594
Ala.	.74	.66	.67		653	872	761
Miss.	1.18	1.03	1.16		907	965	1,086
Ark.	1.04	.86	1.00		1,059	1,016	1,219
La.	1.18	1.13	1.13		349	373	371
Oklahoma.	1.23	.93	1.40		905	1,064	1,337
Tex.	.98	.84	.90		1,021	1,469	1,331
Mont.	1.28	1.51	1.55		1,569	1,829	1,986
Idaho	2.14	2.13	2.13		2,176	2,189	2,177
Wyo.	1.33	1.46	1.41		780	775	750
Colo.	1.60	1.78	1.80		1,651	1,817	1,912
N.Mex.	2.10	2.22	2.35		339	420	446
Ariz.	2.38	2.58	2.35		522	718	761
Utah	2.01	2.14	2.30		996	1,061	1,164
Nev.	2.01	1.92	2.15		366	361	415
Wash.	1.86	2.01	1.95		1,686	1,993	1,960
Oreg.	1.82	1.90	1.90		1,587	1,624	1,632
Calif.	2.79	2.99	2.90		4,507	5,389	5,368
U. S.	1.32	1.43	1.39		75,320	87,264	84,142

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1944

5:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALFALFA HAY^{1/}

PASTURE

SOYBEANS ^{2/}COWPEAS ^{2/}

State : Preliminary 1944: Condition Oct. 1: October 1 ^{3/}: Yield per acre.
 : Yield per: Production: 1933-42: 1944 : Average: : Average: : Indicated
 : acre : 1933-42: 1944 : 1943 : 1944 : 1933-42: 1943 : 1944 *

	Tons	1,000 tons	Percent		1,000 bu.		Bushels
Maine	1.35	9	72	62	--	--	--
N.H.	1.75	9	74	61	--	--	--
Vt.	1.80	38	77	69	--	--	--
Mass.	2.00	34	74	62	--	--	--
R.I.	2.00	2	77	61	--	--	--
Conn.	2.10	52	76	53	--	--	--
N.Y.	1.90	796	72	68	35	60	--
N.J.	1.75	110	73	59	6	13	--
Pa.	1.80	482	75	67	42	76	--
Ohio	1.80	718	72	59	703	560	--
Ind.	1.55	617	69	62	660	406	5.8
Ill.	2.15	957	67	77	996	706	5.6
Mich.	1.40	1,546	75	64	180	120	--
Wis.	2.10	1,730	74	77	47	42	--
Minn.	1.90	2,253	68	81	177	133	--
Iowa	2.45	2,112	74	94	1,064	2,163	--
Mo.	2.60	806	62	82	177	217	6.2
N.Dak.	1.60	293	53	85	1	4	--
S.Dak.	1.75	536	49	91	4	25	--
Nebr.	2.20	1,674	54	87	22	9	--
Kans.	2.30	1,610	57	89	64	53	6.8
Del.	2.10	10	78	70	39	13	--
Md.	1.85	78	77	72	48	26	8.4
Va.	1.95	129	79	73	89	37	5.8
W.Va.	1.80	94	76	65	1	0	--
N.C.	2.10	13	77	76	35	46	5.0
S.C.	1.50	3	66	71	2	4	4.4
Ga.	1.65	8	68	73	2	2	5.0
Fla.	--	—	80	84	--	—	8.4
Ky.	1.65	346	71	81	32	4	5.4
Tenn.	1.55	186	68	71	9	9	5.3
Ala.	1.50	9	71	77	2	2	5.5
Miss.	2.05	154	70	75	43	34	5.6
Ark.	2.10	178	62	68	49	51	5.3
La.	1.85	57	76	80	19	14	3.8
Okla.	2.25	675	60	77	1	1	5.6
Tex.	2.60	374	67	75	7	0	6.6
Mont.	1.75	1,218	67	84	--	--	--
Idaho	2.40	1,334	76	77	--	--	--
Wyo.	1.60	482	72	80	--	--	--
Colo.	2.15	1,413	66	76	--	--	--
N. Mex.	2.75	382	72	80	--	--	--
Ariz.	2.70	640	80	78	--	--	--
Utah	2.40	1,054	68	71	--	--	--
Nev.	2.45	338	80	79	--	--	--
Wash.	2.25	749	69	67	--	--	--
Oreg.	2.50	685	69	66	--	--	--
Calif.	4.30	4,068	74	73	--	--	--
U.S.	2.20	31,561	68	77	4,561	4,040	5.3
							5.1
							5.2

^{1/} Included in tame hay. ^{2/} For beans or peas. ^{3/} Old crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
	1933-42	cated	1933-42	cated		
Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Ohio	18.8	21.0	16.0	7,195	27,993	21,056
Ind.	16.8	18.5	16.0	9,479	27,084	24,512
Ill.	19.6	20.5	20.0	32,508	70,602	68,000
Mich.	14.0	15.5	13.5	687	1,596	1,350
Minn.	1/ 14.5	13.5	14.5	1/ 734	3,321	3,350
Iowa	17.6	19.5	19.5	10,093	39,332	39,332
Mo.	10.4	15.5	16.0	1,678	8,696	10,672
N. C.	11.4	9.0	10.0	1,793	2,313	1,900
Miss.	9.3	12.0	12.0	566	1,704	1,363
Ark.	12.0	9.5	15.5	905	2,536	3,720
10 prin.						
States	18.3	18.8	17.9	65,565	185,177	175,260
Other						
States	11.9	10.7	12.2	3,206	10,585	10,710
U. S.	17.1	18.1	17.4	68,771	195,762	185,970

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1943	Preliminary	Average	1943	Preliminary
	1933-42	1944	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
Pounds			Thousand pounds			
Wash.	1,786	1,975	1,750	10,251	15,207	16,975
Oreg.	894	850	910	18,773	14,450	16,835
Calif.	1,433	1,600	1,600	9,999	12,640	13,440
U. S.	1,158	1,297	1,291	39,024	42,297	47,250

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Indicated Oct. 1, 1944			Indicated Oct. 1, 1944		
	Yield per	Production	State	Yield per	Production	
	acre	acres		acre	acres	
Pounds			Pounds			
Maine	780	39	Mont.	1,050	234	
Vt.	500	6	Idaho	1,400	2,058	
N. Y.	680	209	Wyo.	1,300	1,170	
Mich.	600	3,960	Colo.	610	2,166	
Wis.	630	19	N. Mex.	360	264	
Minn.	600	48	Ariz.	400	60	
N. Dak.	450	9	Utah	500	55	
S. Dak.	300	3	Wash.	960	33	
Nebr.	1,200	660	Oreg.	1,100	22	
Kans.	400	4	Calif.	1,175	4,030	
Tex.	200	3/10	U. S.	791.6	17,114	

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Not including Blackeye peas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESEED

SUGAR BEETS

: Indicated Oct. 1, 1944

: Indicated Oct. 1, 1944

State	: Yield per: acre	: Production: Pounds	State	: Yield per: acre	: Production: Thous. lb.		
						Short tons	Thous. Short ton
Virginia	1,250	197,500	Ohio			8.5	119
North Carolina	1,200	351,600	Michigan			8.3	540
Tennessee	650	9,100	Nebraska			12.0	612
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,200	558,200	Montana			11.5	805
South Carolina	600	32,400	Idaho			15.0	675
Georgia	725	812,725	Wyoming			12.0	360
Florida	650	83,200	Colorado			11.0	1,419
Alabama	700	378,000	Utah			14.0	448
Mississippi	490	13,230	California			16.0	1,120
Total (S.E. area)	706	1,319,555	Other States			12.5	1,141
Arkansas	375	8,625					
Louisiana	325	4,550					
Oklahoma	450	131,400					
Texas	420	323,400					
Total (S.W. area)	426	467,975					
United States	683.1	2,345,730	United States			12.1	7,239

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

: Indicated Oct. 1, 1944

State	: Yield of cane per acre	: Production
		Short tons
		Thous. short tons
Louisiana	19.5	5,343
Florida	32.0	960
Total	20.7	6,303

TOBACCO

: Indicated Oct. 1, 1944

: Indicated Oct. 1, 1944

State	: Yield per acre	: Production	State	: Yield per acre	: Production	
		Pounds			Pounds	
		Thous. lb.			Thous. lb.	
Mass.	1,626	9,270	Va.		1,001	135,100
Conn.	1,370	22,463	W.Va.		850	2,805
N. Y.	1,300	910	N. C.		1,103	743,310
Pa.	1,475	49,568	S. C.		1,150	124,200
Ohio	1,000	23,400	Ga.		1,030	98,600
Ind.	1,098	13,510	Fla.		934	18,215
Wis.	1,496	29,462	Ky.		999	387,267
Minn.	1,240	744	Tenn.		1,025	107,770
Mo.	1,100	7,480	Ala.		812	325
Kans.	1,000	300	La.		450	180
Md.	800	30,000	U.S.		1,071	1,804,879

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type : Indicated 1944	Yield : Production	Class and type	Type : Indicated 1944	Yield : Production	per acre: Production	Lb. Thous. Ib. Thous. Ib.
Class 1, Flue-cured:							
Virginia	..	990	104,940	..	1,000	..	200
North Carolina	..	1,020	258,060	..	1,050	..	16,800
Total Old Belt	11	1,011	363,000	..	1,050	..	4,620
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,150	380,650	..	1,050	..	21,620
North Carolina	13	1,150	90,850	..	1,025	..	13,838
South Carolina	13	1,150	124,200	..	1,025	..	2,640
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,150	215,050	..	1,025	..	38,098
Georgia	14	1,030	97,850	..	Class 4, Cigar Filler:
Florida	14	910	15,470	..	Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,475
Alabama	14	800	240	..	Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,000
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,011	113,560	..	Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,397
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,084	1,072,260	..	Class 5, Cigar Binder:	41-44	6,500
Class 2, Fire-cured:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	920	12,890	..	Massachusetts	51	1,700
Kentucky	22	925	9,712	..	Connecticut	51	1,580
Tennessee	22	1,025	25,625	..	Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,582
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	23	950	35,337	..	Massachusetts	52	1,750
Kentucky	23	1,000	12,825	..	Connecticut	52	1,630
Tennessee	23	953	2,700	..	Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,706
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	925	15,525	..	New York	53	1,300
Kentucky	24	925	92	..	Pennsylvania	53	1,500
Tennessee	24	1,220	1,240	..	Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,360
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	350	970	..	Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,460
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	1,220	63,834	..	Wisconsin	55	1,530
Class 3, Air-cured:							
3A Light Air-cured	31	1,000	16,900	..	Minnesota	55	1,240
Ohio	31	1,100	13,310	..	Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,514
Indiana	31	1,100	7,480	..	Georgia	56	1,050
Missouri	31	1,100	1,000	..	Florida	56	1,050
Kansas	31	1,000	300	..	Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,050
Virginia	31	1,220	14,640	..	Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	210
West Virginia	31	350	2,805	..	Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:	51-56	55,793
North Carolina	31	1,250	13,750	..	Massachusetts	61	1,050
Kentucky	31	1,000	334,000	..	Connecticut	61	1,020
Tennessee	31	1,025	74,825	..	Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,024
Alabama	31	850	95	..	Georgia	62	1,075
Total Burley Belt	31	1,018	478,095	..	Florida	62	1,100
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,300	430,000	..	Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,002	508,095	..	Total Cigar Types	61-62	3,285
Class 7, Miscellaneous:							
Louisiana Perique	Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,045
United States	72	1,450	1,804	..	Class 7, Miscellaneous	41-62	122,412
	All	1,071	879	..	Louisiana Perique	..	180

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

PEACHES

Area and State	Production 2/			Production 2/		
	Average: 1942	1943	Indic.	State	Average: 1943	Prelim.
	1933-42	1944		1933-42	1944	
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Eastern States:						
N. Atl.:						
Maine	589	813	704	844:R.I.	15	3/ 21
N.H.	729	931	767	832:Conn.	55	1 48
Vt.	543	731	722	470:N.Y.	17	3/ 20
Mass.	2,586	3,400	2,238	2,583:N.J.	123	6 129
R.I.	270	332	261	268:Pa.	957	1,371 1,824
Conn.	1,422	1,922	836	1,456:Ohio	268	744 1,095
N.Y.	16,140	18,997	13,302	17,280:Ind.	300	300 674
N.J.	3,216	3,239	2,028	1,976:Ill.	1,334	400 1,470
Pa.	9,086	10,031	5,070	9,100:Mich.	2,185	1,452 3,600
T. N. Atl.	34,581	40,426	26,258	34,809:Iowa	76	20 20
S. Atl.:				:Mo.	715	68 315
Del.	1,093	940	499	870:Nebr.	21	3/ 1
Md.	1,936	2,211	864	1,755:Kans.	68	2 15
Va.	11,493	14,094	5,590	12,960:Del.	376	93 605
W. Va.	4,366	4,686	2,046	4,224:Md.	401	221 602
N.C.	1,142	1,086	499	1,606:Va.	1,187	172 2,050
T. S. Atl.	20,032	23,017	9,428	21,415:W. Va.	355	160 690
T. East. States	54,613	63,443	35,736	56,224:N.C.	2,074	253 2,698
Central States:				:S.C.	2,121	392 2,460
N. Central:				:Ga.	5,382	1,593 4,860
Ohio	5,190	6,384	2,422	5,395:Fla.	82	66 121
Ind.	1,589	1,392	1,010	1,340:Ky.	606	366 878
Ill.	3,204	3,410	2,790	2,728:Tenn.	1,162	294 686
Mich.	7,881	9,234	5,388	7,410:Ala.	1,539	649 1,380
Wisc.	644	737	362	794:Miss.	912	476 1,105
Iowa	210	168	172	224:Ark.	2,080	738 2,646
Mo.	276	108	42	80:La.	304	176 390
Nebr.	1,453	1,075	968	660:Okla.	476	136 286
Kans.	299	118	34	84:Tex.	1,543	900 1,517
T. N. Cent.	788	580	260	356:Idaho	196	198 442
T. S. Cent.	21,534	23,206	14,448	19,071:Colo.	1,411	1,973 2,112
S. Central:				:N.Mex.	94	134 122
Ky.	285	179	280	213:Ariz.	63	60 60
Tenn.	316	327	198	342:Utah	472	846 850
Ark.	774	616	563	568:Nev.	5	5 8
T. S. Cent.	1,376	1,122	1,041	1,123:Wash.	1,562	2,052 2,604
T. Cent. States	23,910	24,338	15,489	20,194:Oreg.	397	418 606
Western States:				:Calif.	23,194	25,210 29,835
Mont.	333	173	258	385:Cling-		
Idaho	3,166	1,705	640	2,040:stone	4/ 14,434	14,585 18,001
Colo.	1,600	1,595	1,140	1,950:Free-		
N. Mex.	718	752	847	760:stone	8,759	10,625 11,834
Utah	397	307	550	576:		
Wash.	27,939	27,339	23,000	29,970:		
Ore.	3,218	2,652	2,690	3,288:		
Calif.	7,486	5,979	8,700	6,300:		
T. West. States	44,856	40,502	37,825	45,269:		
T. 35 States	122,378	128,273	89,050	121,687:U.S.	57,618	42,180 71,924

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. 3/ Production less than 1,000 bushels. 4/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.
October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS

GRAPEs

State	Production 1/		State	Production 1/	
	Average : 1933-42	Indicated : 1943		Average : 1933-42	Indicated : 1943
	Thousand bushels			Tons	
Maine	8	5	9: Mass.	470	150
N.H.	11	4	10: R.I.	225	150
Vt.	4	1	2: Conn.	1,450	700
Mass.	62	20	49: N.Y.	62,470	39,200
R.I.	8	4	6: N.J.	2,600	2,100
Conn.	66	38	77: Pa.	17,850	15,300
N.Y.	1,117	528	1,206: Ohio	24,010	17,900
N.J.	60	48	53: Ind.	3,550	2,100
Pa.	558	174	458: Ill.	5,110	2,900
Ohio	549	173	368: Mich.	43,580	42,400
Ind.	284	72	154: Wis.	435	500
Ill.	530	232	360: Iowa	3,650	2,900
Mich.	1,148	481	1,157: Mo.	8,070	5,200
Iowa	106	50	54: Nebr.	1,700	1,400
Mo.	356	170	175: Kans.	2,840	2,200
Nebr.	27	13	10: Del.	1,540	1,000
Kans.	136	52	63: Md.	465	200
Del.	7	2	6: Va.	2,060	1,100
Md.	65	20	49: W. Va.	1,265	800
Va.	378	26	409: N.C.	6,330	5,200
W. Va.	80	12	138: S.C.	1,390	1,100
N.C.	337	88	324: Ga.	1,670	1,700
S.C.	136	36	160: Fla.	660	450
Ga.	355	138	500: Ky.	2,050	1,800
Fla.	131	99	176: Tenn.	2,270	2,000
Ky.	226	80	128: Ala.	1,310	1,100
Tenn.	285	132	182: Ark.	8,960	7,300
Ala.	295	112	312: Okla.	2,900	2,300
Miss.	358	136	354: Tex.	2,350	2,200
Ark.	171	80	228: Idaho	555	250
La.	162	78	245: Colo.	515	400
Okla.	142	75	96: N. Mex.	1,050	900
Tex.	393	211	502: Ariz.	910	1,400
Idaho	61	36	73: Utah	840	800
Colo.	188	264	171: Wash.	8,420	15,000
N. Mex.	43	53	41: Oreg.	2,110	1,800
Ariz.	10	11	10: Calif., all	2,143,800	2,789,000
Utah	113	200	168: Wine var.	522,700	575,000
Nev.	4	5	6: Table "	387,600	553,000
Wash., all	6,242	5,266	7,840: Raisin"	1,233,500	1,661,000
Bartlett	4,374	3,906	6,080: Raisins 2/	216,700	401,000
Other	1,868	1,360	1,760: Not dried	366,700	57,000
Oreg., all	3,723	2,817	4,290:		
Bartlett	1,506	1,386	1,794:		
Other	2,217	1,431	2,496:		
Calif., all	9,622	12,543	8,917:		
Bartlett	8,392	11,293	7,834:		
Other	1,229	1,250	1,083:		
U. S.	28,559	24,585	29,536: U. S.	2,371,410	2,972,900
					2,697,350

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested or account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition October 1 1/			Production 1/		
	: Average: 1943	: 1944	: Average: 1933-42	: 1942	: 1943	: Indicated 1944
				Percent		
				Thousand boxes		

Oranges:

California, all	74	80	82	41,514	44,329	51,071	-----
Navel and Miscellaneous 2/	72	84	76	16,661	14,241	21,071	18,720
Valencias	76	77	85	28,854	30,083	30,300	3/
Florida, all	72	74	77	23,890	37,200	46,200	52,000
Early and Midseason	4/ 72	76	77	13,815	19,100	25,300	27,000
Valencias	4/ 70	72	77	10,075	18,100	20,400	25,000
Texas, all 2/	60	81	81	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,750
Arizona, all 2/	72	86	83	408	730	1,100	1,200
Louisiana, all 2/	75	62	86	273	340	240	360
5 States 5/	73	78	80	67,937	85,149	102,961	=====

Tangerines:

Florida	63	51	78	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,700
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All oranges and tangerines:

5 States 5/	70	55	77	89,349	106,561	=====
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Grapefruit:

Florida, all	64	60	73	18,060	27,300	31,000	35,000
Seedless	4/ 64	70	73	6,295	10,300	14,000	15,000
Other	4/ 59	55	73	11,765	17,000	17,000	21,000
Texas, all	53	62	77	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150
Arizona, all	75	88	75	2,222	2,600	4,000	3,700
California, all	73	80	80	2,184	3,071	3,230	-----
Desert Valleys	---	81	84	973	1,254	1,239	1,316
Other	---	80	78	1,211	1,817	1,991	3/
4 States 5/	62	64	75	32,858	50,481	55,020	=====

Lemons:

California 5/	74	73	76	10,970	14,940	11,730	3/
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Limes:

Florida 5/	68	76	71	75	175	190	250
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and / or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First report of production from 1944 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December.

4/ Short-time average.

5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lbs.; Florida limes, 80.

CRANBERRIES

Production

STATE	Average			Indicated
	1942	1943	1944	
1933-42	1933-42	1933-42	1933-42	1933-42
	Barrels			
Massachusetts	424,800	572,000	485,000	165,000
New Jersey	96,400	95,000	62,000	53,000
Wisconsin	85,400	107,000	102,000	98,000
Washington	19,150	27,000	24,000	29,000
Oregon	6,990	11,200	7,900	11,500
5 States	632,740	812,200	689,900	356,500

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PLUMS AND PRUNES

QUANTITIES OF PRUNES USED FRESH, CANNED,
AND DRIED, WASHINGTON AND OREGON 1/

Crop	Production 1/	Average	Average	Prelim.
and	1943	1943	State	1943
State:	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Fresh Basis</u>		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Fresh Basis</u>
PLUMS:			USED FRESH:		
Michigan	5,040	3,400	Washington	13,570	13,500
Calif.	64,300	76,000	Oregon	17,150	18,400
PRUNES:			CANNED: 2/		
Idaho	16,670	7,800	Washington	6,530	7,400
Wash., all	28,200	23,700	Oregon	19,530	45,500
Eastern, Wash.	14,170	11,800	17,400		Dry Basis 3/
Western, Wash.	14,030	11,900	9,600		
Oregon, all	97,730	104,000	Washington	1,850	600
Eastern, Ore.	13,470	10,200	Oregon	16,530	11,400
Western, Ore.	84,260	93,800	43,500		
			Dry Basis 2/		
Calif.	195,200	196,000	157,000		

1/ For some States (except California prunes) in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. 3/ These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption. 2/ Includes quantities for cold packing and other processing. 3/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Condition October 1	Production 1/
and	Average : 1943	Average : 1944
State	1933-42	1933-42
		Indicated
		1943
		1944
	Percent	Tons

FIGS:

California					
Dried)	76	.86	83	2/26,830	2/36,700
Not dried)				11,940	23,000

OLIVES:

California	56	60	48	37,600	53,000
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ALMONDS:

California	53	50	59	13,390	16,000
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WALNUTS:

California	75	78	80	50,740	58,000
Oregon	66	68	80	3,910	5,300
2 States	77	80	80	54,650	63,300

FILBERTS:

Oregon	79	91	79	2,337	6,200
Washington	3/78	83	79	408	830
2 States	90	79	2,775	7,050	6,450

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

October 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PECANS

All varieties Improved varieties 1/

State	Production		Production	
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1943	1944	1943	1944
	1933-42	1933-42	1933-42	1944

Thousand pounds

Illinois	442	575	406	2/12	12	15
Missouri	880	1,400	775	28	52	25
North Carolina	2,247	2,700	2,914	1,946	2,330	2,564
South Carolina	2,179	3,650	3,000	1,868	3,175	2,590
Georgia	19,632	30,500	31,200	16,694	25,620	26,208
Florida	2,909	4,524	5,760	1,764	2,579	3,456
Alabama	6,996	10,500	9,600	5,575	8,300	7,570
Mississippi	5,565	9,000	8,320	3,127	5,300	5,158
Arkansas	3,545	4,600	4,200	470	1,200	1,050
Louisiana	7,645	9,500	13,875	2,094	2,620	4,255
Oklahoma	15,410	26,000	25,000	726	1,550	1,500
Texas	24,480	26,000	45,000	1,658	3,900	6,750
12 States	92,010	128,949	150,050	35,953	56,588	61,141

Wild or seedling varieties

State	Production	
	Average	Indicated
	1943	1944
	1933-42	1944

Thousand pounds

Illinois	432	563	391
Missouri	851	1,343	750
North Carolina	301	320	350
South Carolina	311	475	410
Georgia	2,938	4,880	4,992
Florida	1,225	1,943	2,304
Alabama	1,421	2,200	2,030
Mississippi	2,439	3,700	3,162
Arkansas	3,075	3,400	3,150
Louisiana	5,552	6,880	9,620
Oklahoma	14,684	24,450	23,500
Texas	22,322	22,100	38,250
12 States	56,052	72,261	88,909

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average	Indicated	
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Maine	273	355	275	43,025	73,485
New York, Long Island	224	214	150	10,909	14,011
New York, Upstate	104	109	120	17,649	15,667
Pennsylvania	121	106	113	22,836	18,656
3 Eastern	167.9	205.8	178.3	94,419	121,819
Michigan	96	105	95	23,765	22,365
Wisconsin	81	88	80	17,767	16,368
Minnesota	79	97	82	20,285	23,571
North Dakota	90	130	115	11,994	22,100
South Dakota	57	80	72	1,844	3,680
5 Central	85.6	102.7	92.1	75,654	88,084
Nebraska	108	130	115	8,846	12,090
Montana	96	115	115	1,642	2,645
Idaho	222	230	225	27,014	43,470
Wyoming	110	145	150	2,054	2,175
Colorado	163	215	205	13,650	18,705
Utah	158	175	154	2,061	3,430
Nevada	168	200	190	373	680
Washington	188	220	200	8,329	13,200
Oregon	179	195	210	6,865	10,335
California 1/	277	280	320	8,912	11,480
10 Western	175.2	202.4	200.5	79,747	118,210
TOTAL 18	131.6	161.3	149.7	249,821	328,113
					273,758

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	153	160	145	1,285	1,472	1,232
Vermont	134	125	135	1,969	1,825	1,660
Massachusetts	139	135	130	2,380	3,375	3,250
Rhode Island	186	175	165	786	1,085	1,072
Connecticut	169	145	160	2,742	3,190	3,376
5 New England	151.3	142.2	144.3	9,163	10,947	10,590
West Virginia	87	75	65	2,987	2,775	2,145
Ohio	103	95	78	11,464	8,550	6,084
Indiana	98	100	80	5,542	4,100	3,280
Illinois	78	62	55	3,168	2,170	1,760
Iowa	85	97	65	5,539	5,238	3,250
5 Central	92.9	88.8	70.6	28,699	22,833	16,519
New Mexico	74	80	78	348	480	468
Arizona	137	180	220	245	1,170	1,342
2 Southwestern	92.6	152.0	149.6	594	1,650	1,810
TOTAL 12	102.2	102.3	90.5	38,456	35,430	28,919
30 LATE STATES	126.8	152.7	140.9	288,276	363,543	302,677

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	172	161	124	9,174	11,431	8,928
Delaware	89	70	67	438	308	275
Maryland	104	88	94	2,699	1,980	1,861
Virginia	116	123	78	9,695	9,594	5,928
Kentucky	76	88	57	3,462	4,664	2,622
Missouri	85	89	60	3,752	3,827	2,160
Kansas	80	90	50	2,225	2,970	1,250
TOTAL 7	110.2	114.1	82.6	31,444	34,774	23,024
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	124.9	148.3	134.2	319,721	398,317	325,701
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
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Washington, D. C.,

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POTATOES 1/ (Cont.)

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Indicated	Average:		Indicated
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>						
North Carolina	99	111	76	8,332	12,099	6,612
South Carolina	112	103	61	2,472	3,193	1,464
Georgia	64	61	46	1,334	2,135	1,472
Florida	124	121	106	3,597	3,703	3,445
Tennessee	71	73	56	3,048	4,380	2,403
Alabama	88	94	58	3,835	5,264	3,422
Mississippi	65	56	66	1,311	1,904	2,244
Arkansas	73	79	69	3,093	4,661	3,450
Louisiana	61	61	53	2,490	3,599	3,339
Oklahoma	69	61	69	2,219	2,501	2,208
Texas	67	86	76	3,516	6,450	5,016
California 1/	286	350	315	7,944	16,450	19,845
<u>TOTAL 12</u>	<u>94.1</u>	<u>104.2</u>	<u>93.8</u>	<u>43,191</u>	<u>66,339</u>	<u>54,925</u>
<u>TOTAL U. S.</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>139.9</u>	<u>126.3</u>	<u>362,912</u>	<u>464,656</u>	<u>380,626</u>

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Indicated	Average:		Indicated
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
<u>Bushels</u>						
N.J.	142	90	130	2,219	1,440	2,080
Ind.	92	100	100	306	150	150
Ill.	84	80	73	364	360	365
Iowa	85	85	100	214	170	200
Mo.	87	76	105	804	760	840
Kans.	99	135	130	338	378	390
Del.	128	85	125	558	255	375
Md.	147	120	145	1,133	960	1,160
Va.	114	93	117	3,914	2,976	3,861
N.C.	100	97	108	8,362	7,760	8,640
S.C.	84	87	95	4,925	6,960	7,410
Ga.	74	75	83	8,044	9,375	9,628
Fla.	66	67	68	1,277	1,608	1,292
Ky.	84	83	81	1,523	1,826	1,539
Tenn.	91	88	89	4,388	4,752	4,005
Ala.	75	80	80	6,447	7,680	7,200
Miss.	86	85	90	6,524	6,970	6,480
Ark.	75	60	85	2,329	1,620	1,870
La.	69	72	75	7,034	8,856	8,475
Okla.	69	50	85	876	600	1,190
Tex.	74	78	75	4,332	5,616	4,875
Calif.	114	125	120	1,269	1,500	1,440
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>84.3</u>	<u>81.7</u>	<u>89.1</u>	<u>67,182</u>	<u>72,572</u>	<u>73,465</u>

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

October 10, 1944

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced			"Grain" fed	
	per milk cow 2/	Oct. 1 av.	Oct. 1	per milk cow 3/	Oct. 1
	1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1944
Pounds					
Me.	14.6	16.5	16.0	4.0	5.0
N.H.	15.0	15.3	14.8	3.8	4.1
Vt.	14.0	15.4	15.1	4.0	4.6
Mass.	17.7	17.9	17.6	5.9	6.0
Conn.	17.4	16.5	17.6	5.4	5.9
N.Y.	16.6	17.3	17.5	4.1	5.1
N.J.	19.2	19.3	19.4	7.6	7.9
Pa.	16.6	16.0	16.5	5.6	5.8
N. ATL.	16.56	16.89	17.00	4.8	5.3
Ohio	15.0	15.0	15.5	4.4	4.7
Ind.	14.1	14.4	15.4	3.7	4.3
Ill.	13.8	14.2	15.0	4.5	4.7
Mich.	16.5	16.7	16.6	3.4	3.9
Wis.	14.6	14.5	14.4	2.3	3.1
E. N. CENT.	14.72	14.87	15.23	3.4	3.9
Minn.	12.3	12.2	11.5	1.8	1.9
Iowa	12.7	13.3	13.0	4.0	3.5
Mo.	10.2	11.3	12.2	2.8	3.1
N. Dak.	10.8	10.8	11.7	2.1	1.8
S. Dak.	9.8	10.2	9.7	2.0	1.8
Nebr.	11.8	11.9	11.6	3.2	2.5
Kans.	11.4	11.3	11.5	3.9	3.2
W. N. CENT.	11.46	11.77	11.74	2.9	2.6
Md.	15.5	14.7	15.2	6.5	5.2
Va.	12.5	12.5	13.4	3.0	3.6
W. Va.	12.6	11.4	12.9	2.1	2.7
N.C.	12.0	12.7	12.6	3.6	4.0
S.C.	10.4	10.8	10.6	3.3	2.6
Ga.	8.7	8.8	8.3	2.2	2.7
S. ATL.	11.76	11.75	12.12	3.4	3.5
Ky.	12.2	12.0	12.9	2.4	2.8
Tenn.	10.6	11.2	11.1	2.5	3.0
Ala.	8.1	8.5	8.4	2.9	2.3
Miss.	6.7	6.5	7.2	1.6	1.7
Ark.	8.2	8.0	8.8	2.1	1.9
Okla.	9.4	8.6	8.7	2.5	1.9
Texas	8.9	7.8	7.9	2.1	2.4
S. CENT.	9.20	8.98	9.30	2.2	2.2
Mont.	13.7	14.9	13.5	2.6	1.8
Idaho	16.7	17.7	17.1	2.5	3.9
Wyo.	12.8	14.2	14.0	1.4	3.3
Colo.	12.6	14.5	13.3	3.4	2.5
Wash.	17.0	17.3	17.9	4.2	4.8
Oreg.	14.8	15.8	16.1	3.5	4.0
Calif.	17.8	17.5	19.3	3.9	3.9
WEST.	15.10	16.32	16.60	3.4	3.6
U.S.	12.80	13.02	13.24	3.20	3.35

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from Reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

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SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on and hand during September:	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During September: Jan. to Sept., inc.					
			Division: 1943 : 1944	1943 : 1944	1943 : 1944	1943 : 1944	1943 : 1944	
	Thousands	Number	Millions					
Me.	2,240	1,852	1,356	1,356	30	25	308	284
N.H.	1,782	1,895	1,293	1,380	23	26	240	275
Vt.	828	802	1,422	1,278	12	10	131	135
Mass.	4,275	3,721	1,290	1,392	55	52	612	618
R.I.	404	394	1,299	1,341	5	5	55	58
Conn.	2,727	2,516	1,302	1,440	36	36	340	360
N.Y.	11,332	11,615	1,152	1,176	131	137	1,636	1,750
N.J.	5,464	5,592	1,044	1,254	57	70	749	.813
Pa.	14,488	15,390	1,104	1,122	160	173	2,102	2,245
N.Atl.	43,540	43,777	1,169	1,220	509	534	6,173	6,538
Ohio	14,706	15,205	1,107	1,116	163	170	2,212	2,335
Ind.	11,027	10,625	1,077	1,071	119	114	1,645	1,634
Ill.	15,729	16,918	978	1,014	154	172	2,202	2,380
Mich.	8,364	9,242	1,104	1,140	92	105	1,263	1,427
Wis.	11,862	13,432	1,128	1,098	134	147	1,798	1,981
E.N.Cent.	61,688	65,422	1,073	1,082	662	708	9,120	9,757
Minn.	18,758	19,225	1,107	1,107	208	213	2,882	3,062
Iowa	22,278	22,792	1,086	1,104	242	252	3,375	3,654
Mo.	17,333	16,596	960	1,032	166	171	2,468	2,617
N.Dak.	4,282	4,158	1,020	1,032	44	43	556	585
S.Dak.	6,170	6,754	1,038	1,056	64	71	862	960
Nebr.	10,694	10,899	1,002	1,011	107	110	1,588	1,680
Kans.	12,587	12,442	912	1,014	115	126	1,844	1,869
W.N.Cent.	92,102	92,866	1,027	1,062	946	986	13,575	14,427
Del.	711	773	1,020	990	7	8	100	110
Md.	2,509	2,813	963	1,068	24	30	337	372
Va.	6,748	6,865	957	960	65	66	846	875
W.Va.	3,141	3,270	1,050	1,080	33	35	448	452
N.C.	7,880	8,116	843	870	66	71	866	871
S.C.	3,004	3,206	717	750	22	24	279	300
Ga.	5,995	5,851	726	762	44	45	592	607
Fla.	1,564	1,452	846	849	13	12	190	177
S.Atl.	31,552	32,346	868	900	274	291	3,658	3,764
Ky.	8,162	7,926	936	948	76	75	1,082	1,059
Tenn.	8,498	8,064	879	870	75	70	991	983
Ala.	6,598	5,983	780	762	51	46	670	634
Miss.	6,290	6,355	624	648	39	41	552	579
Ark.	6,005	6,889	708	780	43	54	662	708
La.	3,898	3,938	618	654	24	26	339	361
Okla.	10,096	10,635	738	891	75	95	1,268	1,394
Tex.	22,929	24,567	849	876	195	215	2,773	2,981
S.Cent.	72,476	74,357	798	837	578	622	8,337	8,699
Mont.	1,634	1,695	1,110	1,098	18	19	214	226
Idaho	1,776	1,864	1,122	1,083	20	20	249	274
Wyo.	628	646	1,140	1,122	7	7	91	94
Colo.	2,918	3,354	1,011	1,020	30	34	411	438
N. Mex.	1,032	1,010	876	972	9	10	126	132
Ariz.	507	477	936	1,023	5	5	64	64
Utah	1,882	2,162	1,107	1,197	21	26	264	309
Nev.	233	251	1,020	1,092	2	3	30	34
Wash.	5,268	5,036	1,218	1,248	64	63	767	746
Oreg.	2,650	2,486	1,182	1,203	31	30	405	416
Calif.	12,792	13,275	1,068	1,182	137	157	1,707	1,900
West.	31,320	32,256	1,098	1,159	344	374	4,328	4,633
U.S.	332,678	341,024	996	1,031	3,313	3,515	45,191	47,818

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1
(Thousands)

Year	United	North	East	West	South	South	
	States	Atlantic	North	North	Atlantic	Central	Western
			Central	Central			

Pullets of Laying Age

1933-42 (Av.)	94,410	13,559	20,669	23,082	8,997	18,997	9,106
1943	123,376	19,071	25,003	31,021	11,153	25,977	11,151
1944	133,055	19,669	28,022	34,556	12,216	26,638	11,954

Pullets not of Laying Age

1933-42 (Av.)	177,871	21,493	40,198	55,623	15,078	30,510	14,970
1943	266,950	33,611	55,399	92,119	21,046	45,559	19,216
1944	210,949	25,631	45,376	77,593	15,800	33,032	13,517

Other Young Chickens

1933-42 (Av.)	107,866	11,116	21,770	33,065	13,127	20,317	8,470
1943	150,096	17,582	29,766	47,445	17,871	26,168	11,264
1944	98,710	11,152	18,470	30,883	13,740	18,843	5,622

All Young Chickens

1933-42 (Av.)	380,148	46,168	82,638	111,771	37,202	69,824	32,545
1943	540,422	70,264	110,168	170,585	50,070	97,704	41,631
1944	442,714	56,452	91,868	143,032	41,756	78,513	31,093

Hens One Year Old or Over

1933-42 (Av.)	177,112	21,337	36,119	47,012	17,199	37,126	18,349
1943	226,222	26,384	39,890	66,223	21,649	50,425	21,151
1944	227,271	27,051	41,755	64,175	21,502	51,710	21,078

Potential Layers ^{1/}

1933-42 (Av.)	449,425	56,389	96,986	125,717	41,274	86,632	42,425
1943	616,548	79,566	120,292	189,363	53,848	121,961	51,518
1944	571,275	72,351	115,153	176,324	49,518	111,380	46,549

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age.

